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Finance Board in Boston Hits License Red Tape; China War's Third Year

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 13, 1940

In Boston: WPA Busy on Defense

The Boston Finance Commission today criticized City departments for their red tape issuing of licenses, charging that one applicant was obliged to hire four lawyers for $1,200 before he could obtain a $25 license. [Details: Page 9.]

The Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts has five times as many workers engaged in defense projects as a year ago, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Public Works Department asked the War Department for permission to dredge Savin Hill Bay, Dorchester, to a five-foot depth so as to accommodate larger yachts. [Details: Page 9.]

Although one Boston restaurant chain is hiring a larger percentage of women workers than previously, to avoid possible loss of employees under a draft law, little evidence of discrimination against men has been found by the Bay State Labor Department. [Details: Page 9.]

In the Far East: China to Fight On

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a message commemorating the outbreak of war three years ago, reaffirmed determination to fight against Japan until "all Chinese soil has been freed of the invader." He urged Chinese in occupied areas to redouble guerrilla warfare and economic sabotage. [Japanese objectives: Page 5.]

Indo-China was the subject of reports of Japanese-French negotiations. Vichy dispatches of the Associated Press indicated a Japanese demand for the right to move troops through Indo-China.

In Tokyo broadcasts credited to Domei, official Japanese News Agency, declared that Japan would not be intimidated by any American interference in its relations with Indo-China. The statement followed reports of American diplomatic inquiries concerning Japan's policy.

Nineteen foreigners have been arrested at Dairen charged with anti-Japanese propaganda and possession of shortwave radios, a Domei dispatch reported. Names and nationalities were not disclosed.

Thailand's (Siam) northern province representatives are urging the Thailand Government, in view of the present unsettled conditions in the Orient, to reclaim from Indo-China those territories which in the distant past belonged to Siam.

These presumably would include Cambodia, whose Capital, Angkor, was seized by the Siamese in the fourteenth century, and Battambang, conquered by Siam in 1811 and returned to the French Protectorate of Cambodia in 1907.

United States Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was reported en route to Shanghai, from which British have withdrawn their troops. His rank would make him the senior foreign officer, outranking the Japanese, at a meeting Aug. 22 of the defense chiefs of the International Settlement.

Mexican Deputies Ratify Sinclair Oil Pact

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico's $8,500,000 settlement with the Sinclair Oil Company for its expropriated properties was ratified unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies and sent to the Senate for approval.

War Summary: Battle for Britain Begun?

Massed air raids on southeastern England continued for the third day, arousing speculation as to whether the great battle for Britain had opened.

Airports and shipping appeared to be the Germans' main objectives. While the British claimed 11 enemy planes downed, and the Germans 38, full reports were not available. [Details: Page 1.]

In Somaliland Italians claimed to be pressing on toward Berbera, Capital of British Somaliland, reporting that they were some 50 miles from it.

Liner in collision was reported from Cape Town, when the 18,713-ton Ceramic was damaged by colliding with the 5,083-ton freighter Tastbank in the South Atlantic.

In Rome, authoritative circles indicated that Italy would claim slices of both Greek and Yugoslav territory sooner or later as due Italian-ruled Albania in a "general settlement."

Duce Outdoes Caesar on Tiber Change

Rome (AP)—Premier Mussolini pushed two levers and changed the course of the Tiber River—a job Julius Caesar conceived but never completed. The levers set off a blast which turned the river into a shorter channel, eliminating a three-mile horseshoe curve. The old channel will be used as a seaplane base.

In Washington: Guard Bill Amended

The House Military Affairs Committee passed the National Guard bill, amending it by refusing to label an employer's refusal to rehire a Guardsman as an unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act; also, any Guardsman with a dependent could be automatically exempt, under another amendment.

The Supreme Court was asked to pass on the constitutionality of an order issued by the Federal Wage-Hour Administration fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers.

The State Department seems certain to acquiesce in Russia's request that all American consular and diplomatic officers in the Baltic States be recalled. [Details: Page 2.]

The Democratic National Committee continues its rear-guard action in favor of a premium-priced book as a fund raiser, as Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the clean-politics Hatch Act, and Attorney General Robert Jackson add their voices to those opposing such a fund-raising method as illegal. [Details: Page 2.]

The House adopted and sent to the Senate a conference agreement on the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill which brings water carriers under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Legislation which would empower the President to requisition privately owned tools, machinery, and other equipment that might be needed by the Nation's armed forces was introduced today by Senator Hill (D) of Alabama.

W. C. T. U. Re-elects Chief Executive Officer

Chicago (AP)—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., was re-elected President, and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York Vice-President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, each for the seventh consecutive time.

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'This Changing World' On Financial Page

"This Changing World" by H. B. Elliston will be found on the Financial Pages today, and will appear on those pages thrice weekly.

Experts Claim Forgeries Glut McMasters List

35,000 of 65,000 names are false, say witnesses —1,000 persons deny they signed papers.

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today struck the candidates for State offices of four minority parties—Prohibition, Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor—from the Massachusetts November electoral ballot. "The provisions of law as to calling the caucuses were absolutely disregarded," the Commission stated.

Three handwriting experts who examined nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, found 35,000 of the 65,000 signatures already examined fraudulent, Charles B. Rugg., counsel for John Holmes, former Republican representative from Brockton who protested the McMasters papers, told the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today.

First of the experts, Albert D. Osborne, said he found 11,000 out of the 20,000 he had examined fraudulent and that one group of 5,000 signatures were written by 27 persons.

Mr. McMasters needs 52,777 valid signatures to remain on the November ballot. He filed nomination papers bearing 90,000 signatures.

Others Ready to Testify

Mr. Osborne is one of the three handwriting experts hired by Republican leaders to examine the McMasters papers in an effort to eliminate Mr. McMasters from the November ballot and oust him as a potential threat to the re-election of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The other handwriting experts were ready to testify of their examination of other signatures among the 92,739 on the McMasters papers.

The hearing today presented a dramatic spectacle when approximately 1,000 persons arose en masse to signify that, although their names appeared on the McMasters papers, they had not signed them.

During the hearing, it was learned that two of the three members of the Ballot Law Commission had voted to rule off the November ballot the candidates of four minority parties—Prohibition, Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties—on the ground that they had failed to hold the necessary party caucuses to elect delegates to their respective nominating conventions.

Trend to Totalitarianism

Such an action, if officially taken by the Commission, would be a "step toward totalitarianism," the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, Prohibition Party candidate for Governor, said when the vote was reported to him.

"I regard the Commission's action," said Mr. Root, "as a step toward totalitarian conceptions in limiting and preventing full freedom of discussion, and restricting the choice of the electorate to only two parties. Minor parties fill an important function, affording an opportunity for discussion of issues which candidates of major parties dodge."

Mr. Osborne testified that 5,000 signatures on a group of 77 papers were "fraudulent." These same sig-

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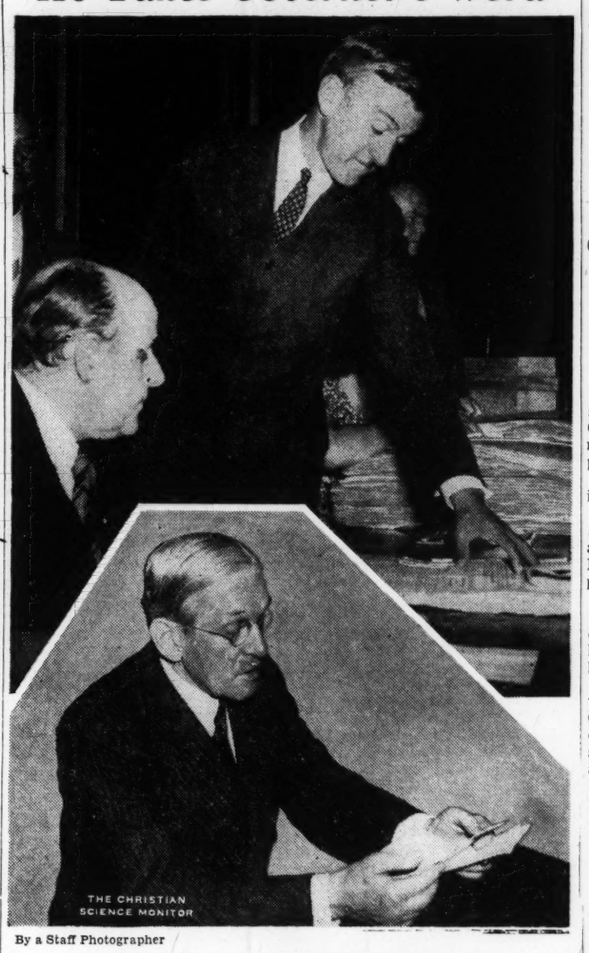
He Takes Governor's Word



By a Staff Photographer

Drama Reigns at McMasters' Hearing

Top: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall points to his signature on his nomination papers, signifying his acceptance of the Republican nomination. Bottom: William H. McMasters, National Pension Party candidate for Governor, had challenged the validity of the Governor's nomination papers, but believed Governor's affirmation.

Gadgeteers to Show Wares, Perfect Can Opener Elusive

Centered in the mantel mirror is a "Willkie for President" sticker; on the table, a patrolman's nightstick with a flashlight in the free end; an amazing contraption of rollers to exercise "World's Fair feet"; a doodad that looks like a garden dibble but turns out to be an alarm clock.

That's the room of Albert G. Burns of Alameda, Calif., "the Nation's Gadget Chief," and head thinker-upper of all the inventors of America, now registered in the Hotel Brunswick, Boston. President of the Inventors of America, he's here to set up the annual show of that organization, Sept. 10-13, in the hotel, and to preview the inventions of local talent. No dimple-making machines in yet, he says.

While a visitor might take with a slight measure of reserve claims for items as a plane which will remain in suspension; light, heat and power from a sea wave transformer; a mechanical paper hanger; and rain-makers which have not solved the problem of how to shut off the rain, "Chief" Burns holds that the next four or five years will unfold the wonders of the world.

He told the Kiwanis Club as much at their luncheon in the Touraine today, speaking on "Ideas Are More Important Than Cash." The world is not going to the bowwows, he contends. His proof of that assertion is that an analysis of depression periods in this country shows that a preponderance of ideas, such as the record of an invention every eight minutes in July, or 20,987 patents issued in the first six months of this year, is an unmistakable signal flag of industrial prosperity 18 months ahead, regardless of wars or political campaigns.

That holds, he says for can openers—"137 patents on can openers and not a good one yet." And nobody has solved the Saturday night ring on the bathtub. And there hasn't been a new basic invention in the past decade." E. B. T.

Britain Deflates Its Tires To Deflate a Nazi Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Smiles are found in unexpected places these days. Even in Very Official forms. And one particular Very Official form has set some of London's remaining motorists wondering whether the humor is intentional or not, whether perhaps the form is not a light-hearted effort at satirizing Very Official forms.

It is a warning form placed by kindly policemen in automobiles which have been left by their drivers without having been rendered immovable. An offense now punishable by two months' imprisonment.

It opens thus:

"To the owner of vehicle (license number). Under the provisions of the Defence Regulation Act 1940, No. Ho. 65832/3/4, section 14a, this vehicle must be rendered incapable of being driven away other than by the owner through one or more of the following methods.

"Bicycles and Tricycles (A bicycle is classed as a vehicle under the Road Traffic Acts 1898, 1910, 1927 and 1930)

(a) Deflation of both tyres.
(b) Removal of saddle.
(c) Removal of chain or chain wheel.
(d) Removal of cranks or crank spindle.
(e) Removal of bicycle."

A somewhat similar list of alternatives in regard to motorcycles, follows, except that the suggestion that the motorcycle might be removed is not included.

Then follows a list of five alternative and legal modes of putting an auto out of action, including letting the air out of the tyres, taking the wheels off, taking away the rotor arm, and fitting a secret master switch. This list then concludes with the following cryptic suggestion "(e) Removal of joggle from jiggle."

This last method would, of course, be simple, if most motorists knew what and where a joggle was. They would then be able to remove it from the jiggle, if they knew what a jiggle was.

The form finishes by itemizing the only two legal methods of rendering horse-drawn vehicles "incapable of being driven away," which are, it is disclosed:

(a) Removal of horse.
(b) Removal of vehicle.

It is presumed that the first alternative is the better, since, while an enemy parachutist might jump on a horse and ride it away without a vehicle, it would be difficult for him to jump on a cart and ride away unless he had brought a horse with him.

Another good idea is to leave the horse, cart, car, motorbicycle, tricycle, or cycle hidden at home and walk wherever one is going. Remembering, of course, to keep one's shoes on.

British Bar Food Relief Until Hitler Is Defeated; Nazis Keep Up Bombings

German attack directed toward destruction of airports, harbors and British railways.

By the Associated Press

German raiders returned to the attack on 200 miles of English Channel coast late in the afternoon, and clashed with defending planes behind low-hanging clouds.

The clouds hid most of the fighting.

It was the climax to the third successive day of assault, and again—as on Aug. 12 and 13—the Nazis were using from 400 to 600 planes.

First British reports said that 11 German planes had been shot down and nine others also may have been destroyed as the raiders kept swarming across the channel.

British censorship kept secret the names of towns hit by the German bombardment, but all evidence indicated that the attacks still were centered on ports such as Dover, Portsmouth, and Portland, which would be of great strategic value to British naval forces in meeting a German sea-borne invasion.

Nazi Tactics Outlined

From Berlin dispatches said:

"To anybody who observed German tactics in Poland, Norway, and Western Europe, it is perfectly clear that Germany is again trying to bring maximum destruction to railways, airports, naval harbors, industrial plants, and gasoline tanks before ordering her troops to move.

"In the case of England, it is of further prime importance to have coastal batteries silenced. Only after this has been largely achieved is the hazardous task of landing troops likely to be tackled."

Informed German sources said that since yesterday the British Air Force fliers were seeking to avoid fights, and that the Nazi tactics now were to force them into combat or risk having their airports, hangars, and shops destroyed and planes demolished on the ground.

The German Version

German bombers were said by the official German News Agency to have set "tremendous fires" in storehouses and warehouses in an attack on the harbor of Walsend, between Newcastle and South Shields on England's northeast coast.

Meanwhile London dispatches said that besides constantly arriv-

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Shelling of England Is Not Confirmed

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 13

Although it was considered possible that long-range cannon shooting across the Channel, not bombs, caused heavy explosions which damaged several residential districts of one southeast coast town yesterday, authorities reported there was "no confirmation at all" that a "certain part of the coast" had been shelled.

Mass Bombing Of Britain Hits U.S. Draft Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—President Roosevelt was back at the White House today and Senators debated the Burke-Wadsworth peacetime conscription bill as air fights over the English Channel marked the increasing tempo of the war.

A report circulated that the Administration was sounding out congressional sentiment on the proposed sale or trade of 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain.

A pall of anxiety hung over the capital, and from White House to floor of Congress latest war bulletins were read and weighed.

In the Senate, Administration leaders made the first move toward compromise when Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, accepted an amendment proposed by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma to raise the basic pay of enlisted men from $21 to $30 a month to encourage volunteer army recruiting. Senators Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Tom Connally (D) of Texas planned to speak today following attacks on the bill yesterday by Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Willkie Reported for Draft

From Colorado Springs, Colo., came reports that Wendell L. Willkie would indorse the theory

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

British cite Germany's claim of surplus food against lifting the blockade.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—Nazi aggression is responsible for the food shortage in German-occupied countries: only defeat of the Nazis therefore can bring relief to these enslaved peoples.

This is the basis of British policy in maintaining a firm stand against allowing food to be sent to German-occupied territories as urged by former President Hoover.

Fullest consideration has been and still is being given by the British Government to the grave problem of food conditions on the Continent.

That there is a genuine and sincere desire here to avert all possible suffering is obvious to all who have had opportunity to confer with various Government leaders on the question.

Several Proposals Weighed

But there is a deep-rooted conviction that it is impossible to lift the blockade of the German-dominated countries of Europe for the purpose of allowing food to be sent there because it is only too evident that the Nazi conception of a totalitarian war would not scruple to use this concession directly or indirectly for its own aggressive war purposes.

The British Government has before it at present several carefully thought-out proposals by which Britain will make clear its anxiety to alleviate the plight of victims of Nazi aggression. The essence of these various projects is that steps should be taken now to accumulate and store food in readiness to be rushed to the conquered Continent as soon as Adolf Hitler's forces can be overthrown or are withdrawn.

One plan receiving consideration calls for co-operation with the Americas in purchasing and storing a surplus of American stocks of food and raw materials to be held until after the war.

Nazi Advantage Barred

Another envisages buying large quantities of food from the French and Belgian colonies in Africa for the same purpose as far as this is possible, taking into consideration the perishable nature of most tropical foods.

A third project calls for immediate relief to unoccupied France in the form of food shipments by Britain and America, provided means could be found of assuring that advantage will not be taken of this by the Nazis.

The crux of the difficulty, it is felt here, is that it is only too clear that the fundamental reason for the starvation conditions in the occupied countries is the German failure to distribute the available food fairly.

British and neutral food experts here agree with United States Department of Agriculture estimates that there is enough food on the European Continent to avoid famine in any of those countries, provided it is equitably distributed. But the fact is that the Germans primarily have been almost wholly concerned with feeding their own armies and their own people.

"First Duty" to Germans

The Völkischer Beobachter, organ of the Nazi Party, frankly stated recently—and the same sort of declaration has been made frequently on the German wireless—that: "The first duty of German authority is to continue feeding the German public."

"Do the English really imagine," the article in the Volkischer Beobachter continues, "that our food supplies, which are indeed great, are destined to feed the friends of England this winter?"

This statement casts a revealing light on the continental food position. German authorities have persistently contended that the British blockade is an exploded myth and that especially since the conquest of France it is wholy ineffective.

Moreover, German statements frequently affirm that the Reich has not only food enough but a great deal to spare. The Germans have been claimed to have 7,000,000 tons of grain in reserve, and it has been estimated that they have taken another 2,000,000 tons from occupied countries.

Stores of Food Seized

Although of course nothing is more difficult now than to obtain the true facts about food conditions in Germany and German-occupied countries, such reports of an apparently reliable nature as have been received here indicate that the Nazis have pre-empted food in huge quantities from Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and occupied France. It is signifi-

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Intimate Message from Washington

National Defense Advisory Commission, Non-Political, But Forced to Deal With Politics, Does So With Clean Hands

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

In many ways the Knudsen-Stettinius National Defense Advisory Commission is about the most encouraging thing there is in Washington this politically over-heated summer. It is about time, by the way, that we became acquainted with its initials, so let us straightway title it the "NDAC." The Nation needs a rallying point in time of emergency.

Due to the exigencies of the presidential election, and for other reasons, there are great masses of people who do not look to the White House at the moment for their symbol of unity. Let them be content then, for the time being, with the partial substitute of NDAC. It is true, it has only advisory capacity, at least on paper. It sometimes has not seemed to realize the urgency of its task. But this has been due largely to the difficulties of getting under way. It is a group of loyal Americans, serving without pay, who have taken over command of the national defense problem on its physical side.

It is too soon, in two months, to judge of its ultimate success, for American preparedness whether we like it or not is a matter of years. But looking this group over and weighing the calibre of additional advisers and experts who are coming to the capital in continuing numbers, it is a heartening spectacle. Seen imaginatively it may well be called a stirring incident in history.

Readers often ask if the NDAC is in politics. The answer is yes, and no. From the point of view of partisanship, which is probably what is meant by the question, the answer seems to be almost an unqualified no, so far as we have been able to learn. Men like William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius, the most prominent of the seven members, are non-political and would not countenance partisanship.

No Sign of Political Motives

We have found no evidence that Leon Henderson, in charge of the Division of Price Stabilization who is perhaps the most convinced New Dealer in the group, or Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, in charge of labor supply, or Miss Harriet Elliott, Dean of Women of the University of North Carolina, who is in charge of consumer protection, are thinking in political terms, any more than Chester Davis in charge of the Agriculture Division, or Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who is handling transportation.

This group of seven, so far as we have been able to ascertain have melted their personal prejudices and predilections into something greater than themselves—a sense of public service. They are working for the Nation, not for themselves, nor for a party, nor for an election. It is a comforting thing. In this sense, then, the NDAC is not in politics.

And in parentheses, before we leave the subject, may we say that there is a salutary nonpartisanship so far about other defense efforts. "Deserving Democrats" are not finding any easy access to new jobs over at the War Department under Republican Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, nor in the Navy Department under Republican Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

There are a good many rueful jests about this right now in the capital among the Party faithful. The basis for employment is merit, and the standard is civil service. In the same way, the grim-faced businessmen who are donating their time and energy to helping Mr. Stettinius in the Raw Material Division and Mr. Knudsen in production, probably have little sympathy for the New Deal. Their names read like a roster of industrial leaders. But they are not working for the New Deal now; they are working for the Nation and are somberly determined to show what businessmen can do. End parentheses.

But It Touches Politics

But in a sense NDAC is in politics; it is surrounded by politics; it cannot keep out of politics. If it does a good job for instance, Mr. Roosevelt will point to it with pride in the political campaign. And its vital decisions touch politics, in the sense of public policy, at dozens of points.

Just over the weekend there were three instances of this, all of them illuminating. John L. Lewis thought Mr. Hillman had been showing partisanship by barring a CIO electrical union from his Labor Advisory Committee. Mr. Hillman showed that he hadn't, but the political possibilities were there all the same.

A group of Midwestern Senators indignantly demanded why the NDAC had not been giving their special communities defense plants: here was another matter tinged with politics. Again, a business group urged that more emphasisis be placed on getting rid of social laws that "interfere with production."

Thus, although the NDAC is non-political, it is forced to deal with political issues at every turn. It is likely to provoke major controversies. Interested groups are likely to charge it with prejudice. For example, Mr. Knudsen has already interceded with the Justice Department, not to proceed for the time being with the big anti-trust case against the oil companies.

In the days ahead the NDAC may find stormy weather. It may make mistakes. But it deserves forbearance and patience from the public, and support for what it is now doing. These are big men, and they are tackling a big task. They are working for democracy. At this time of party strife in Washington, the NDAC is a comfort and an inspiration.

Richard L. Strout.

Visitor Finds Republican Soft Spots in Solid South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GATLINBURG, Tenn. — The "Solid South"? Not exactly. There are Republicans below the Mason and Dixon Line; in places, lots of them. And it's nothing new.

Recently a visitor, at ease in a barber's chair in Gatlinburg, Tenn., to make conversation remarked that "I suppose you folks here, being all Democrats, aren't especially interested in the nomination of Mr. Willkie."

The tonsorial activity suddenly stopped. The barber, with fire in his eye and disturbed dignity in his voice, stepped back.

"Well, you suppose wrong, suh! We're Republican here and always have been. Mr. Willkie's a fine man."

It turned out that the "we" was perfectly correct, that it covered in fact not only Gatlinburg, but practically all of East Tennessee. The barber, assured that the visitor meant no harm — though probably suspecting that he must be very ignorant — explained why, way down here in the South, supposedly Democratic to the core, there should be such a Republican island.

No Slaves for Mountaineers

There are other stories, but the most likely one is that this is a mountain region, that the mountaineers had no slaves, and were thus naturally on the other side of the fence (figuratively) in the controversy which laid down the Republican-Democratic line between the North and South.

The First Congressional District, including Sevier County, site of Gatlinburg and the chat with the barber, is in fact often described as the strongest Republican area in the Nation. It didn't even go for Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936.

This Republican shadow on the map of the Democratic South cuts across eastern Tennessee, and shows up in scattered spots in Virginia and North Carolina. Kentucky, though we usually think of it as being part of the South, has wide splotches of Republicanism, actually swings around quite a bit in its partisan politics. Then there are a few G. O. P. counties in Alabama and in Texas, and one in Arkansas.

Of course these Republican islands haven't been big enough or strong enough to make much difference in state politics. When Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and Texas went for Hoover in 1928, it was a vote against Al Smith, rather than a swelling of Republican sentiment.

Tennessee in Politics

Tennessee's case, though, is particularly interesting. The influence of the mountain people, a hardy, Scotch-Irish element, is felt and seen in the social and economic life of the region, and the political coloring of course grows out of this.

When States began to secede following election of Lincoln, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, and Missouri held off, hoping for a compromise. Finally all but Tennessee and Kentucky separated from the Union. In 1861 under a Democratic Governor, Isham G. Harris, who had won out over the Union sympathizer, Andrew Johnson, Tennessee held an election, and in spite of the East Tennessee majority for the Union, voted to secede. Kentucky remained divided and took no action.

In 1863, though, under Andrew Johnson as military Governor, another election was called in Tennessee and William G. Brownlow, noted Whig and Union leader, was elected Governor, thus putting the State in effect back on the Union side.

Much of the Republican vote in many Southern States is Negro. Not so, however, in East Tennessee. There are practically no Negroes in this section. The Gatlinburg barber told his customer that the only Negroes in that region are the servants of northern vacationists. The Mountain people in fact still harbor some resentment against the Negro for being, they say, the cause of the Civil War.

Ralph W. Cessna

Democrats Warn Willkie Supporters

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—Frank J. Looney, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said that members of "Jeffersonian Democratic Clubs" in Louisiana who advocate the election of Wendell Willkie for President would be disqualified as voters in the Democratic primary Sept. 10.

Campaign Ads Put New Deal On Defensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—To date, the Democratic National Committee's campaign book, to sell for 25 cents a copy and for which ads have been taken costing $2,500 a page, has been denounced specifically by Wendell L. Willkie, and by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and by implication by Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General. These ads have been defended by Edward F. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and by Charles Michelson, Publicity Director. Before the controversy is over they are likely to cause a load of grief to Democratic politicians.

Argument of the Flynn-Michelson forces is that the book's advertising contracts were concluded before the Hatch Act. In distributing them, they have proposed to circumvent the law through state and county rather than federal distribution. But the Attorney General has just commented that he does not believe "state laws could make permissible that which a federal law prohibits." He did not pass directly on the book's legality.

Senator Hatch joined the fray by repeating for the benefit of the Democratic book the denunciation he originally gave for an alleged Republican maneuver to evade the Act. The present book is not comparable to the elaborate souvenir affair issued four years ago by Republicans and Democrats. When autographed by the President, the Democratic book sold for $250.

Prospect is now that the advertising will be removed by the Democrats, and that it will be recast as a handbook for speakers. When told yesterday that Mr. Willkie threatened to prosecute advertisers, if elected, Mr. Flynn was quoted as saying that they would be "perfectly safe" so long as "that huge 'if' is in the way."

Willkie Welcomes Support On Hatch Law Violations

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 13 (AP)—Asserting that even Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, should "understand that there is a limit to political ruthlessness," Wendell L. Willkie said today:

"I am gratified to learn that Attorney General Robert Jackson and Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico, have today joined in my campaign to prevent the Democratic National Committee from brazenly violating both the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Act by the sale of Democratic campaign books.

"The corporate advertisements in these campaign books were in many instances obtained from the corporations because such corporations either hoped to escape punishment from the Federal Government or receive reward from it."

The Republican nominee issued his statement in response to reporters' questioning about the ruling of Mr. Jackson that the Justice Department would not permit the sale of Democratic campaign books by state or local party organizations and Senator Hatch's declaration that purchasers of the books would be liable to prosecution.

A Strange Defense

In New York, Mr. Flynn said "the advertising contracts to which he refers were all entered into long before the Hatch bill became a law. No advertisements are now, or will be solicited. . . . There never was any intention of placing the book on sale. It will go to 100,000 or more Democratic speakers and workers."

Mr. Willkie also was asked to comment on a statement by Olivier A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, that he was "not at all perturbed" about Mr. Willkie's warning that if elected he would prosecute sellers and purchasers of advertising in the books. Mr. Quayle had said he did not believe the Republican nominee "stands a chance" of being elected.

"That is the strangest answer I ever heard," Mr. Willkie remarked. "They are not afraid of being prosecuted because they don't think the prosecutor will be elected. I practiced law a great many years, and that is the most interesting defense I have ever heard."

A luncheon engagement with Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican nominee, was on Mr. Willkie's calendar for today. Mr. Landon was expected to read Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech, discuss general campaign issues and offer to do what he could in the campaign.

Hoover Sees Willkie

Former President Hoover, who came here Sunday, assured Mr. Willkie that he would be elected President of the United States. The assurance from Mr. Hoover came shortly after Mr. Willkie said goodbye to Elliott Roosevelt.

The President's second son, who wished Mr. Willkie "good luck" yesterday, stopped here as he and his wife were on their way to Wyoming. While Elliott was packing bags in his car this morning, Mr. Willkie strode out and said goodbye.

After a talk with Elliott, Mr. Willkie had dinner last night with Mr. Hoover and Brig. Gen Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator and a supporter of the Republican nominee. Mr. Willkie said Mr. Hoover had assured him that his support was growing and had predicted that he would be elected. He said he had "very pleasant" conversations with the Former President both last night and at breakfast.

"I invited General Johnson here," Mr. Willkie said, "to talk about two things—national defense and military conscription."

The nominee added that he considered General Johnson "one of the first experts in the country" on both subjects.

During the day, Mr. Willkie talked with John Jones, brother of Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones and a delegation of Texans. Willkie aides reported Mr. Jones had been very friendly but had made no commitments. The candidate also had a talk with Mary Pickford.

New U. S. Shipping Paid High Tribute

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—J. Lewis Luckenbach, President of the American Bureau of Shipping, pays high tribute to the United States Maritime Commission for its shipbuilding operations and development of ship yards.

Mr. Luckenbach told the San Francisco Propeller Club yesterday the new ships "are fireproof in every respect, have the finest possible cargo handling gear, welded seamless hulls, and will do twice as much per ton as most of the ships with which they will be called on to compete."

Mr. Luckenbach said that since his last annual report in January "there have been contracted for 60 seagoing vessels of 537,000 tons."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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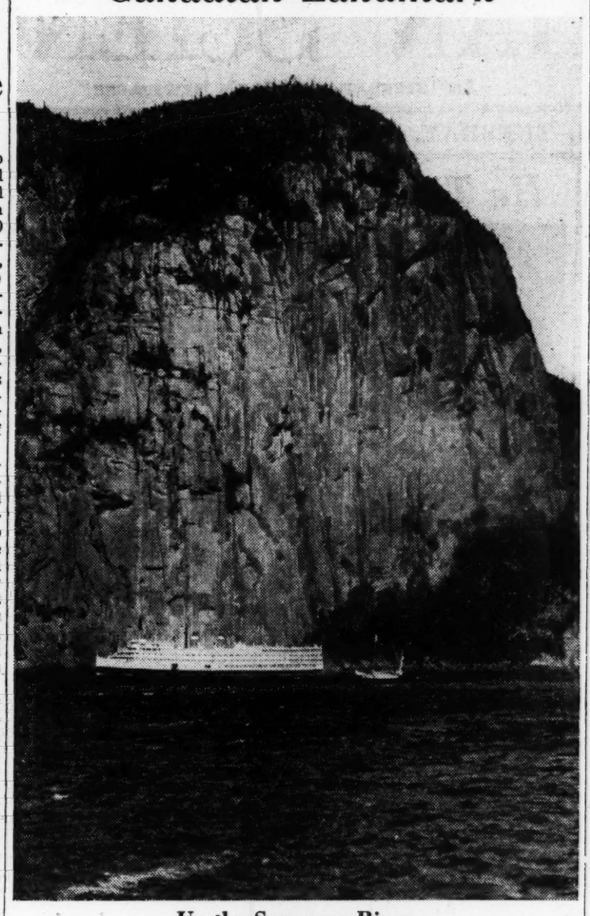
Canadian Landmark



Up the Saguenay River

Cape Trinity, which soars 1,800 feet from the water is one of the outstanding sights on the trip through the Kingdom of the Saguenay in Quebec.

Vacation Bargains Abound Over Labor Day Week End

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor Day week end, the last big holiday of the summer season, will come up this year with a number of attractive tours and excursions. Air, train, and steamship lines are putting their best foot forward over this Labor Day holiday to see to it that Americans have a good final fling before they settle down for the winter months. Four days several years ago would not have been ample time for much of a trip, but with the fast transportation facilities available today tours of considerable distance may be accomplished with little effort on the traveler's part.

For example, New Englanders this year are being offered a Labor Day week-end, all-expense jaunt to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River by the Canadian National Railways in conjunction with the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Canada Steamship Lines. The tour is scheduled to leave Boston or Springfield on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, arriving in Montreal the following morning. The day will be spent sightseeing. The tour party will leave Montreal by steamer Friday evening to commence the Saguenay cruise. At Quebec, following an automobile drive around the city, the tour itinerary includes a visit to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and then continues on along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River to Murray Bay, where the party rejoins the steamer. The tour group will return to Montreal on Labor Day where they will depart for Boston that evening.

Coach-Sleepers Success

Those two experimental Pullman Coach-Sleepers, having met with enthusiastic reception by the traveling public on their initial operation between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest, are now in regular service between Chicago and California. The new cars will be operated on the Pacific Limited and the Exposition Flyer, the first departure having left Chicago on Aug. 10. The cars will continue operations on Wednesdays and Saturdays out of Chicago and San Francisco throughout the summer. The Coach-Sleepers appeal to the economical traveler who wants real sleeping at minimum charges. The cost of berth between Chicago and the Pacific Coast is $5 and the railroad transportation requirement is the coach fare ticket.

Old Mansion Restored

The oldest gubernatorial mansion under the United States flag, La Fortaleza, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, now is ready for public inspection after almost a year of extensive repairs amounting to about $500,000. The ancient Spanish stronghold, which had been one of the principal attractions of cruise passengers, is visible to all travelers entering the harbor of San Juan. The venerable structure has echoed to the footsteps of Spanish knights as well as American marines, for since 1639 La Fortaleza has been continually used as the official residence of the executive head of the Puerto Rican Government. Completed in 1540, it is now in the fourth century of its existence.

Free Trips Offered

Five free trips to Japan are offered as prizes in a photo contest being sponsored by the Board of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways. The prizes will be awarded for the best pictures of the Japanese Pavilion and gardens at the New York World's Fair. Rules of the contest permit the photographer complete freedom in choice of camera angles and he may submit as many pictures as he desires. Pictures must be black and white, 5 x 7 inches or larger. They are to be submitted by Oct. 5 to the Japan Travel Information office, New York.

Campaign Book 'Ads' Declared Arranged For Before Hatch Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Edward J. Flynn, Chairman-elect of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles Michelson, publicity chief of the Committee, have jointly submitted their reply to the threat of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for the presidency, that if elected he would prosecute advertisers in the Democratic Campaign Book about to be issued. Calling the Republican nominee the "straw boss of the utilities interests," the statement insists that the advertisements attacked were contracted for long before the passage of the Hatch Law, the provisions of which prohibit such activity, and that none had since been solicited, nor would be.

"When it comes to books," the reply continues, "it should not be lost sight of that the Elwood (Ind.) Notification Committee improved the opportunity by advertising a Willkie book in which anybody could advertise for $1,000 a page, and the candidate did not disavow it until after the revelation of the enterprise in the newspapers. Does anybody suppose that this work was undertaken in Mr. Willkie's own town, where he is to deliver his speech of acceptance, without the cognizance of the names that appeared on the solicitation for a contribution to help the Willkie campaign?"

Eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee made answer to this through Clarence Budington Kelland, publicity director, who said that Mr. Flynn, Democratic leader of Bronx County, was "in a very delicate position as to calling anybody a straw boss or any other kind of boss." Republican publicity, he added, was "not going to consist in any way of calling meaningless names."

Bendix Operations Again at Normal

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—Resumption of normal operations at the Bendix Aviation Corporation was ordered yesterday with the announcement of a settlement of a labor dispute which had retarded production of carburetors for commercial and military plane motors.

"A mutually-satisfactory settlement" was announced last night after two days of negotiations between the management and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers of America, presided over by James F. Dewey, ace Federal labor conciliator in the automobile and aircraft industries.

Details of the agreement were withheld pending its ratification by union members.

Bolters' Group Of Democrats Opens Offices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The Democrats-for-Willkie forces had their standard up here today, with opposition to a third term the basis of a bolters' drive that is to take this anti-New Deal movement into every State, according to Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester, executive director of the movement.

Choosing for slogans, "No Third Term," and "Country Before Party," the Willkie Democrats have established national headquarters at 122 East Forty Second Street. Associated with Dr. Valentine in the undertaking are the other three Democrats named with him by the Republican presidential nominee to co-ordinate defections from the Roosevelt camp. They are John W. Hanes, formerly a New Deal Undersecretary of the Treasury; Lewis W. Douglas, budget director at the start of the Roosevelt Administration, and Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Oklahoma, who has been nationally active in women's club work.

May Open Up South

Dr. Valentine made his opening press interview an expression of confidence that the bolt would have strong anti-New Deal repercussion, even to the extent of enabling Mr. Willkie to carry states south of the Mason and Dixon line. He had heard it estimated, he said, that one third of the Democratic Party was opposed to President Roosevelt, and reported the receipt of thousands of letters from enrolled Democrats signalling a mushroom growth of Democrats-for-Willkie clubs "all over the country."

Dr. Valentine said the bolt movement would be independent of Republican organizations for the campaign, as "100 per cent Democratic," accepting no contributions from Republicans, "either as individuals or as groups, or from the Willkie clubs.

Barton Begins Stumping

Meanwhile Representative Bruce Barton, of New York, had taken the stump as speaker at a Republican women's rally at Norwalk, Conn., at which he announced a definitive voter trend toward the Willkie candidacy out of a post card poll of his own Manhattan district. This disclosed 34 per cent of those who voted for President Roosevelt in 1936 lined up with the opposition this year, Mr. Barton asserted, adding that returns from special mailings to voters with Jewish and Irish names disposed "effectively of the myth that there is a 'solid Jewish vote,'" and indicated that Mr. Roosevelt was "going to get a sad surprise from the Irish lads on election day" out of ire over "the way Jim Farley has been kicked around."

"I believe a conservative deduction would be that Mr. Roosevelt will suffer a defection of from a quarter to a third of his New York vote of four years ago," Mr. Barton said.

Farley's Clippings Printed in Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congressional Record, chronicle of the proceedings of Congress, has blossomed out in what might be called a Jim Farley edition. Forty and one-half pages of the 108-page issue are devoted to laudatory editorials and articles from newspapers praising the retiring Democratic National Committee Chairman and Postmaster General.

Senator Harry Byrd (D of Va.), on behalf of his colleague, Senator Carter Glass (D of Va.), who placed Mr. Farley's name before the Chicago convention for the Democratic Presidential nomination, secured unanimous consent of the Senate to insert the 175 newspaper clippings in the Record.

Charlotte Motorists Get Awards for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Honor awards for safe driving have been presented 19 Charlotte residents under the Carolina Motor Club's recently inaugurated plan to award certificates to Carolinians who have operated motorcars without accident over a period of 10 years or more, it was announced by T. E. Pickard, Jr., club secretary.

The honor certificate, issued by the Gold Star Drivers of America, is gold-embossed on parchment bond suitable for framing.

Elwood Awaits Willkie Return

By the Associated Press

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 13

The program for Wendell L. Willkie's acceptance of the Republican presidential nomination on Saturday (Central Standard Time) is arranged as follows:

10 a. m. to 2 p. m.—Informal entertainment at Callaway Park, site of the acceptance.

12 noon—Arrival of Mr. Willkie's special train from Rushville, Ind.

1 p. m.—Mr. Willkie greeted by members of Summit American Legion Post No. 19 of Akron, Ohio, of which he is a Past Commander.

1:30 p. m.—The Willkie party motors from train to High School.

2 p. m.—Brief ceremony at High School.

2:30 p. m.—State candidates introduced at Park by Arch N. Bobbitt, Indiana National G. O. P. Chairman.

3 p. m.—Mr. Willkie arrives at Park to deliver acceptance address.

Canada After the War Seen Highly Industrial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Quietly, almost unobserved by the average Canadian, the industry of Canada is being rebuilt permanently, to meet the temporary needs of war. The war of 1914-18 industrialized Canada. The present war is carrying that process so much further that the next peace will find this country with a new industrial set-up, vastly enlarged and operating in entirely new fields.

The measure of this fundamental change in the Canadian economy—and in the whole business future of Canada—can be gauged roughly by the statement of C. D. Howe, Minister of Supply, that $120,000,000 is being spent now on the construction of new plants to supply war materials of various sorts. This sum is increasing all the time and probably represents only a start. Canada is building the plants from which it hopes to get the munitions of victory a year, or even two years from now.

These plants are designed to produce war materials. What is to become of them when the war is over? This undoubtedly is one of the basic problems created for Canada by the war.

The last war suggests the possible results of this change. When that war started the gross value of manufacturing production was about $1,200,000,000 a year. At the end of the war it was $3,221,000,000 and now is close to $4,000,000,000.

It was the war demand for a variety of products never made before that established the largest part of Canada's present industrial structure. Whether Canada would have been wiser to build its economy on another basis entirely, concentrating on the low-cost production of basic materials like wheat, is a large question, about which the battles of Canadian politics have centered for 70 years. Wise or not, the policy of developing Canadian industry, with tariff protection, was followed.

Metals and Chemicals

It is obvious that when the war is over owners of newly-developed industries, with large accumulations of tools, buildings and skilled personnel, will seek to turn their plants into peacetime production. In the last war this change was made successfully in a large way.

In this war the largest new development is in the processing of metals and in the manufacture of chemicals. Metals and chemicals can be used in many peacetime industries which could be built on the foundation laid by the wartime armament boom.

That this transition will create grave political pressures, in the old struggle between the primary producer and the tariff-protected manufacturer, and will also affect Canadian purchases in countries like the United States, is accepted as inevitable, and the outcome of the process, of course, cannot be foreseen until the end of the war when the character of the peace and the prevailing method of world trade are known.

It is clear, however, that Canada has assumed a new place in the industrial set-up of the British Empire. From a producer of raw materials for export it is becoming now Britain's second line of industrial defense. Much of the industrial plant construction now under way here is being carried out for the British Government. When the war is over Britain, says The Financial Post, Canada's leading financial paper, is going to have a tremendously increased industrial stake in Canada. It may well depend on Canadian plants, this publication believes, for permanent supplies of munitions of many sorts, since they can be made in Canada close to sources of raw materials of nearly every sort.

This is only one phase of an entirely new relationship between Britain and Canada. Another undoubtedly will be a large British immigration to this country. The refugees who have come here lately, it is generally accepted in Ottawa, are but the advance guard of a much larger movement after the war, whatever its military result.

Canadian statesmen now look forward to this post-war movement of Britishers as one of the main problems and one of the main opportunities facing this country. With all that it entails, they expect a largely increased Canadian population and a larger proportion of British stock in the total population, which is now divided equally between British and other races.

Canada's Capacity Surprises

Meanwhile, the capacity of Canada is surprising not only to itself but to Britain as well. When the war started Britain did not regard Canada as a mjor source of manufactured war materials. According to the considered statements of the Canadian Government in Parliament, Britain was hesitant about ordering here many things which Canada wanted to make for the war, and British industrialists were not eager to release to Canadian manufacturers the secrets of some processes. This attitude was based on ignorance of Canada's resources of materials, of organization and of brains.

The attitude has entirely disappeared. Britain is buying here everything it can get for war purposes. Precisely what Canada is producing and how much is an official secret. But the government has revealed that Canada will soon be making nearly every kind of war equipment except heavy guns and the heaviest tanks. From Canadian factories will pour machine guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, field guns, ammunition, chemicals. Motor transport already is being built in enormous quantity. Several of the most secret and most complicated war gadgets required by Britain also will be turned out here.

According to the Canadian Government, the profiteer is entirely out of this business. The system now used in awarding contracts is to allow the manufacturer of war materials to make a certain profit only and a small one. His books are constantly inspected and if he makes more than the specified profit, the price paid to him is adjusted downward. One leading industrialist told The Financial Post that "it virtually amounts to conscription of industry for national service and paying it a nominal fee for management."

The capital cost of constructing new plants to make government war supplies is reckoned in the manufacturer's cost of production, before profits are estimated. The public thus pays for this cost, as it must, to make sure that the necessary plants are financed and established.

Soviet Asks U. S. to Recall Envoys to 3 Baltic States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Further exclusion of American influence and position in Europe appeared inevitable today with the disclosure that the Soviet Government has asked the United States to recall all its diplomatic secretaries, attachés and other officers from the Baltic States of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia as well as its Ministers there.

With the Ministers already on their way home, it seemed certain today that the United States would acquiesce in the Russian request, although possibly under protest. It is recognized here that the move to exclude American officials, as well as those of all other nations, follows the well-known Russian pattern of limiting foreign representation within its borders.

The situation in regard to American representation in the Baltic States is particularly acrimonious inasmuch as the United States vigorously condemned Russian acquisition of the countries as "predatory" and "aggressive." This resulted in a counter-attack from Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff.

If the United States withdraws its officials from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, it will be placed in the position of unwillingly acquiescing to a state of affairs which it has officially repudiated, since Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has announced that this country would not recognize the extension of Russian sovereignty.

At the same time, opponents of the U. S. S. R. in this country charge that American repudiation of Russian tactics has not been especially forthright since on Aug. 6 the United States renewed its annual commercial pact with the Soviet Union. This renewal was followed by a statement from Mr. Welles in which he said that he hoped it would be followed by better Russo-American relations.

The Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky has been a frequent caller at the State Department of late and it is understood that more conferences between him and various Department officials are planned in the near future. It is believed that the entire field of Russo-American relations is being reviewed in the hope of ameliorating them.

Argentina Gets 2 In Anti-Nazi Net

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13 (AP)—Argentina's Nazi propagandist cleanup drive has netted two more prisoners and brought reports that another man ordered deported apparently has already fled the country.

The Buenos Aires secret police chief said he believed Karl Arnold, accused by the police of being a $125 a month Nazi Gestapo agent, left either just before or after the order for his deportation last Friday.

The most recent prisoners in an intensified drive in the heavily German populated northern provinces were Edmund Muckheim and Gern Arnulf Fuhrman. Gendarmes who made the arrest said they found in Herr Muckheim's possession pro-Nazi leaflets hinting that South Americans should learn to shout "Heil Hitler" and accept German protection. Herr Fuhrman was said to be a liaison officer between Argentine and Uruguayan Nazi groups.

Flowers and Patience

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A. W. Sommers spends most of his spare hours in his back-yard flower garden—taming butterflies. He claps his hands, holds out his arms, snaps his fingers, and presto, butterflies will alight on his cap, his shirt or the fingers.

"See," says Mr. Sommers, "they know me. They come to see me every day. They've been doing it for three years now.

"I always wear a blue shirt and cap and they recognize me by my clothes."

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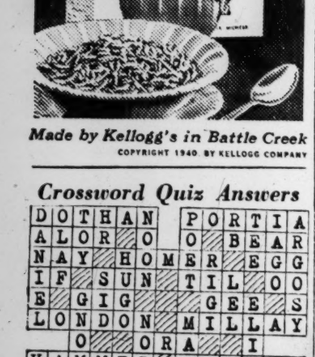
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Dry Training Camps Are Urged by W. C. T. U.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Indorsing an adequate national defense program despite "opposition to war in principle," the Woman's Christian Temperance Union made one request regarding that program in a resolution adopted Aug. 12 at its 66th annual convention here.

"We earnestly urge," said the W. C. T. U., that defense plans provide for refusal to grant permits for sale of alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, in canteens, training camps, and territories adjacent thereto."

The object of such a ruling, the temperance workers pointed out, is to promote efficiency, help maintain discipline, and insure physical fitness.

This resolution, and another urging the Administration to make all possible efforts to keep America out of war, were formulated by the National Board of the organization and adopted without discussion by the convention. World peace has been a primary interest of the W. C. T. U. from its earliest days. The organization is following its traditional policy in deploring, in the resolution just mentioned, "the creation of war psychology and hysteria." The resolution also urges citizens to remain calm and clear minded, so that there may be avoided any steps which might lead to war."

Draft Stand Expected

So far, there has been no discussion on the floor of aid to England as a means of protection for the United States. Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, convention speaker, told the group that "the European war is not our war" and the other side of the question has not yet been presented. Wednesday morning a committee report on "International Relations for Peace" is to be heard. At that time the convention is expected to take some stand on conscription.

"World's Night," nearest approach to a convention of the world's W. C. T. U. to be held this year, brought to the platform last night Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of this organization of more than 50 countries. She told of the continuing efforts of white ribbon women in war-torn lands. Although their work must now be largely of a relief nature, in England, Scotland, and Sweden they are giving aid to their governments in food conservation work. This gives them an opportunity, she said, to note the advantages of reducing the sale of alcoholic liquors as a means of conserving valuable food materials.

In Australia, said Mrs. Boole, temperance forces donated $50,000 to the Government for the opening of canteens for the sale of soft drinks and milk.

Two ceremonies which have become traditions in W. C. T. U. conventions were observed at the convention here. One, a feature of World's Night, is known as the "Light Line Pageant." Streamers from the stage led out to flashlights spotted here and there in the audience, typifying the educational work of the W. C. T. U. in many lands.

Children Presented

The other ceremony brought 25 cooing, gurgling babies and well-brushed toddlers to the platform, carried or led by proud young mothers. This is the ceremony known as the dedication of white ribbon recruits. Each child is brought to the National President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, to have tied on its wrist a white ribbon, symbol of temperance. At the same time, Mrs. Smith asks the mothers to pledge themselves to bring up their children to abide by the ideals of purity and temperance, and calls on the convention to dedicate itself to the task of "making the world safe for children like these." The tots appeared to enjoy the ceremony, and one small lad protested vehemently when he was told it was time to leave the platform. Persuaded at last, he marched off with the other sub-kindergarteners, clutching a pink rose in his small hand.

After the children filed away, the convention turned to its time-honored task of protecting communities from saloons so children may grow up in a safe environment. This year much of this work revolves, and that subject tion elections, and that subject was made the topic of a forum.

Leader of the discussion was Paul E. Thurlow, a Chicago attorney who is devoting much of his time to efforts to get passage and enforcement of dry laws in the local areas. He got interested in this work, he said, through defending boys in criminal court—boys who would never have been in jail except for the liquor traffic.

"At best local option is a makeshift, but it's the best makeshift we have," said Mr. Thurlow. He advised W. C. T. U. members to busy themselves in getting signatures to petitions for elections. Get enough signatures to win the election if all signers vote, he told them, and whenever possible use the county option laws to get prohibition in the counties.

© Ye Colonial Studio

Ella A. Boole

The Brooklyn, N. Y., woman who is once again playing an active role in a W. C. T U. convention

Martha S. Cooper

Who, with other officers, directs work of the Youth's Temperance Council. Miss Cooper is Secretary.

Youth Groups Aid Campaign Against Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A lively group of young girls and broad-shouldered boys attending the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention are giving proof to their elders that youth is taking a hand in the fight against the liquor traffic.

These young people, headed by Miss Martha Smyth Cooper, say they have seen enough of the effects of alcohol to know they want none of it, and they want to clean it out of their communities. They are talking to meetings of their own age-group and to their elders, the veteran workers of the W. C. T. U.

To an attentive group of women who superintend the activities of the Loyal Temperance Legion, the children's division of the W. C. T. U., 15-year-old Hudson Bradford of Milltown, N. J, gave some serious advice about organizing and directing children. He talked from experience; he had himself organized one childen's branch and had built up another "because I didn't want to see it go on the rocks, and there wasn't any woman in Millford who would be superintendent."

When he began a couple of years ago there were only six children in the group; now there are 42.

"Don't the older fellows rib you about doing that kind of work?" a Chicago reporter asked young Hudson.

"Sure," he answered. "But I don't care. If they knew the facts they wouldn't kid me. The trouble is, they're older, and so I can't teach them." Then, pulling up his shoulders, he added, "Wish I was older."

Lack of years did not keep Hudson from negotiating successfully with New York World's Fair authorities for a special day for the Loyal Temperance Legion. He went to New York alone and made his request. The outcome was an attendance of about two hundred people at L. T. L. ceremonies July 6, he told the conference here.

Encouraged, he went back and arranged for a day for the older youth group in the W. C. T. U., the Youths Temperance Council. He got that, too. It will be held Oct. 5. He urged California delegates to arrange for similar occasions at their exposition.

Richard Haley, President of the Ohio Youths' Temperance Council, is a young minister. He told the convention that 5,000 young people are organized for temperance work under the Y. T. C. banner in his State. He believes in attracting them by offering them something active to do.

One of his methods is to get them started through Rotary Clubs. When he is invited to make an address to the club, he asks the Rotarians to invite a dozen young men to be present with him. After the Rotary meeting he arranges to have the young men attend an evening meeting on temperance "with their girls." That's the beginning of an organization," he says.

While Miss Cooper presided at one of the meetings here, Michigan's Y. T. C. President, Joseph Lopez, led the singing.

The Factory and the Farm Get Together

A New Era in America's Development

Many factory workers have their own gardens—some even live on their own farms—which they tend on their time off from the factory.

Faith in Mountain People Brings Its Reward

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the eleventh article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSPORT, Tenn. — Once upon a time there lived a maiden aunt in the mountains of southwest Virginia. In the course of time she assumed care of her sister's children. One of them was a 10-year-old boy, from whose memory five busy decades have not erased the pictures of that rugged mountain home.

"My aunt was firm and kind and wise," this distinguished Kingsport man said to me. "She wore mitts, with the tips of the fingers gone, to protect her hands, and a large sunbonnet to shield her face. She was very fond of flowers and her choicest treasures were lilies, which grew in her kitchen. They were the one thing which we children cared not touch. They were as sacred as the Ark of the Covenant.

"One day I was terribly shocked to see my aunt take a box of them to the woodshed, uproot them, beat them against an old crock to knock the dirt off, then cut off their branches, and hang the bulbs on the wall.

"'What in the world are you doing to your lilies?' I exclaimed.

"'They bloom better after a rest,' she said."

This mountain man thinks that might also apply to people. He believes mountain folk may now bloom better than their fellow citizens because they have had decades of rest from the strains of modern life. He expects Appalachian men and women to play a vital role in America.

They Proved Their Faith

This represents the sympathetic attitude toward the isolated, rather backward natives of these southern mountains that the builders of Kingsport had. Their faith in the common people would honor any missionary. And they believed the best way to help these retarded, extremely poor folks was to provide them with means of earning money. The opportunity came with Kingsport, a factory city amid trees.

This is, in most respects, a typical industrial enterprise. A newly completed railroad had a good deal of unoccupied land and not much traffic. So it built a city to furnish business and profits. But the promoters combined plans for dividends with plans for human happiness. So, Kingsport is a good community.

In what respect is it good? To answer that, you might first ask the Kingsport people where they iive. Watch them as they emerge from the many factories and go home. Here is a group of a hundred or more women streaming out of Borden's Cotton Mill. They seem to be walking home. Let's join a mother and 18-year-old daughter of the MacDonald clan.

"Are you going far, Mrs. MacDonald?"

"No," she says, "just across that park of dense high trees, between our house and the factory."

"Do you workers live beside a park?" we ask.

Each Has a Lawn, a Garden

"Our street skirts it," she replies, "we live in the shade of trees. Each family has a house to itself, with a lawn in front, a little garden behind."

This is a sylvan village within a city. Its inhabitants may even keep cows, if they wish. Any Kingsporter can. Many do.

Now let's leave the MacDonalds to join "Pop" Allen and his son, as they emerge from the paper plant. They pile into an auto with two other workmen and are in a hurry to get away, so we must make our questions brief.

"I reckon you live a long way off, Mr. Allen?"

"Nineteen miles," he says, "and these Smith boys are our neighbors."

"Do you all have your own homes?"

"Yes, our mountain farms, where grandpa and grandma lived. But we've fixed them up, since we began working in the factory."

These men are farmers and also factory workers. They feel the independence that land-owning brings and the security that comes from regular wages. They have realized America's dream of earning money in town and spending it on a country home.

If, on bidding the Allen men good-by, we mount a bus going from Kingsport to Johnson City, 20 miles away, and sit beside a young man who has just finished his day's work as accountant in the grand plant of the Eastman Kodak Company, we shall hear a thrilling story of beautiful country homes for toiling people.

The "White House" Highway

"The houses along this lovely wooded road all seem new," we remark.

"They are all new or recently made over," the Eastman man replies. "You might call this the 'White House' Highway; there's hardly an unpainted dwelling on it."

"And do Kingsport people live in the white houses?"

"Practically all are inhabited by factory employees. As you see, most have garages; every one electricity. All the roads to Kingsport are lined with good homes."

And most factories are agreeable, too; so hours of toil are usually not unpleasant. You would see that in visiting almost any Kingsport plant. Since there are 25, we can't go through them all, so let us take the Kingsport Press, one of the largest printing establishments in the world.

Let us talk with one of the foremen at noon, when he has a few minutes free.

"I suppose in these mountains, where the workers are unskilled, you go in for mass production and print only cheap books for simple tastes?" I suggest to him.

No More Books But the Best

"No," he says. "We began with cheap books for dime stores, but we graduated from that long ago. The books we print now are as fine and beautiful as you could find anywhere."

"But where do you get your expert help for such exacting work?"

"Right here," says the foreman "All our workers are mountain people. But they have finished high school; many, Junior College."

"Where?"

"Here in Kingsport. In addition, we put them all through a special school of our own. We've made the Tennessee mountains a center of the book-making world! Kingsporters are master printers. And they love their work."

That was no idle boast. This plant triumphantly re-enforces one's faith in people. Five miles from here a dignified, barefoot woman may be hoeing potatoes in a scant hillside garden while her son and daughter make exquisitely beautiful art books here. Even better than that, all three live a good life together and help each other. America's idle are far more to be pitied than the men and women who toil in Kingsport.

Let's go to the Community Chest director and ask if the workers are loyal to one another and help their needy colleagues.

"There has never been a year," says the director, "when the sum we asked for was not much oversubscribed. Kingsporters give very liberally."

"And how is this aid distributed?"

"By voluntary help, and chiefly through the Salvation Army."

Now let us ask a teacher about Kingsport schools.

"They are our city's finest edifices," she says. "Every one is perfectly constructed in an open space, with at least five acres of ground. A spinner's child is given exactly the same care as a factory manager's. A poor widow's daughter, who was valedictorian this spring, received bouquets and congratulations from the leading families in town, who went personally to see her, thus parking a long line of autos at her door!"

A pastor says of the churches:

"Kingsport's streets radiate from a central 'circle,' as spokes of a hub. About that hub, at the heart of the city and the city's life, are the churches. All roads lead to churches and from churches."

Kingsport is efficient and fair. Its fairness aids its efficiency. It has completely transformed a large area. It is not a miracle; just the fruit of good will, good management, and common sense. It is a source of joy to all who love America. It demonstrates what a beautiful and bountiful country our America could be.

Draft Bill Urged to Guard Freedom of Healing Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—The Burke-Wadsworth bill for compulsory military training should be amended to provide that the men inducted into service shall have the right to choose the method of healing they shall use as permitted under the Medical Practice Acts of the respective States prior to registration, according to H. B. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of 1860 Broadway.

In addition, Mr. Anderson, in a letter to all United States Senators recommended that the measure now before the Upper House be amended to read that no applicant for registration shall be subjected to disciplinary action or penalization for refusing to submit to any form of medical treatment which he regards as unnecessary or harmful except such physical examinations as are deemed necessary to determine physical fitness for military service.

"This proposed amendment," Mr. Anderson declared, "offers a splendid opportunity for the advocates of compulsory military preparedness as a means of preserving democracy to prove that they really are desirous of preserving democracy by clearly specifying in the act that it shall not be made a vehicle for bringing about medical totalitarianism in the healing art."

Simultaneously announcement of the signature by 167 leading Protestant Ministers in many States of the Union of an affirmation declaring the Christian Ministers' right to counsel and support those who oppose conscription for conscience's sake was made by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Minister of the Broadway Tabernacle Church here, and the Rev. A. J. Muste, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, of 2929 Broadway. The Rev. Mr. Muste said the ministers who signed the affirmation did so in "no spirit of defiance."

"They simply desire," he said, "straight-forwardly to remind their fellow citizens, and especially Members of Congress now considering the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, that they intend to stand by the declaration of their churches in this matter, and that no act of Government can absolve them from their duty as ministers of God to counsel men to obey their consciences, and that they will therefore continue to give all support in their power to those who may be called upon to suffer for conscientious objection to war and conscription. They earnestly pray that Congress may pass no law which seeks to conscript any man for any kind of compulsory service against his conscience."

West Seeks Part Of Defense Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Fourteen Middle Western Senators called yesterday upon William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Commission, to urge that defense factories built or subsidized with Government funds be placed in their section of the country.

One of them, Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, told reporters afterward that the conference was "very satisfactory."

Asked whether the group intended to oppose the Administration's bill to permit amortization in five years of the cost of new private defense plants, unless the demands for location of government-financed factories in the Middle West were met, Miller said:

"That has not been discussed as a group. I wouldn't say that it would be done. After all, the national defense comes first. We do want consideration of our areas and I think we will get it."

A Bit of Advice From Capitol Hill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 13

"Drinking will not drown your sorrow. It will only irrigate it," Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, told the House of Representative the other day.

Sealed Orders for Maneuvers

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Northern New York's 90,000-manpower war games shifted abruptly today from mock combat between brigades applying new Blitzkrieg tactics to battle problems secretly drafted by the First Army Command.

With part of the Regular Army already prepared to wage battle on the basis of self-sufficient brigades employing infantry and artillery under unified command, National Guard outfits outnumbering regulars in the maneuvers also face the prospect of similar revolutionary organization.

Brigades which yesterday tentatively made thrusts at each other, admittedly handicapped by lack of modern equipment, were handed sealed instructions today, told of their various predicaments, and advised to extricate themselves.

It was understood that consolidated action, such as that perfected by Nazi Germany, by which infantry, artillery, aircraft, and other supporting small units team together, will be invoked.

Maneuvering today will not pit the "Blacks" who next week will seek to invade strategically important New York from the north against the defending "Blues." Instead, otherwise friendly neighboring brigades will be matched against one another.

Thursday the brigades will consolidate into divisions and until Saturday noon will co-ordinate activity necessary to the big push next week. Moving again to adapt new combat technic, Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, heading a recently formed air defense force, announced intention to make permanent an airplane warning system.

The system, depending upon about 400 listening posts in Northern and Central New York, came through a preliminary test with what General Chaney termed "flying colors."

The listening posts were manned two hours and reports co-ordinated at air defense headquarters in Watertown.

Red Ballot Ban Laid to 'Politics'

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, charged last night that moves to bar Communist tickets from the ballot in Arizona and West Virginia were "part of a campaign of political circles close to Washington who are in constant dread of losing certain states without Communist support."

"This is an effort to steal Communist votes, by taking their ticket off the ballot," he said.

Mr. Browder's statement was issued after a circuit judge in Charleston, W. Va., granted the American Legion a temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of State there from placing the Communist ticket on West Virginia's November election ballot. A few hours earlier in Phoenix, Dan Garvey, Arizona's Assistant Secretary of State, had announced the Communist Party would not be certified for a place on the Arizona primary election ballot next month.

"If allowed to go unchallenged," the Communist candidate said, "this is the initial move to end free elections in the United States. We will take these unconstitutional decisions to the people of the country, and to the highest courts of the land."

North Carolina Weekly Is Purchased by Nafe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, N. C.—Sale of The McDowell News, weekly paper published here, to Paul O. Nafe, former Feature Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, was announced by F. B. Morgan, Editor and Publisher of The News since 1936.

He was Sports Editor of The El Paso Herald in Texas before going to Boston in 1922 to become feature editor of the Monitor.

Transfer to Citizen Groups Planned for 'Green' Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Uncle Sam is making plans to step out as landlord of his three "Green" towns—Greenbelt, on the outskirts of Washington, Greenhills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and Greendale, near Milwaukee, Wis. Conferences have been held here looking to transfer of the New Deal model communities to groups of private citizens, to be known as "Incorporated Resident Associations."

The three "Green" towns were built under the Roosevelt Administration as low-rental housing projects for model suburban planning and development. Greenbelt now has 885 dwellings: Greenhills, 676, and Greendale, 572. To get out of the role of landlord collecting rents, the Farm Security Administration hopes to lease or sell the communities to nonprofit housing authorities. Members of the authorities would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and would maintain the present rent schedules and standards of tenant selection. The authorities would relieve the Government of the responsibility for the community budget and tax program, though these would still be subject to the approval of FSA officials.

Last month the FSA announced that it would open surplus land in the three communities to privately-financed housing developments, provided they met general requirements laid down in Washington.

Texas Oil Head Resigns Over Link to Nazi Aide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Capt. Torkild Rieber, veteran oil man and Chairman of the Board of the Texas Corporation, has resigned as a result of "publicity detrimental to the Texas Company," a subsidiary of the Corporation, in connection with the presence here of Dr. Gerhard Alois Westrick, Trade Counselor of the German Embassy in Washington.

Dr. Westrick, it will be recalled, was the recipient of certain "courtesies" at the hands of Captain Rieber that brought Nation-wide newspaper reports and comment. These reports were to the effect that Dr. Westrick had received numerous important American industrialists and workers in key manufacturing plants essential to the United States national defense program, the inference being that his activities were veiled in much secrecy.

Company's Statement

Captain Rieber's resignation was placed before his Board of Directors yesterday and after a long meeting in which, it was said, the whole incident was carefully gone over, the following statement was issued:

"The Texas Corporation announced today that it had accepted the resignation of T. Rieber as Chairman of the Board of Directors, which resignation was tendered by Mr. Rieber at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

"It was with real regret on the part of each individual member of the Board that under existing circumstances it seemed advisable to accept this resignation."

When the board met to consider Captain Rieber's resignation, he was authoritatively reported to have informed the body that he had advanced money to Mr. Westrick to buy an automobile here with the understanding that the money was to be repaid to the Corporation. This, he said, was because of German exchange restrictions. This explanation came close on the heels of press reports from San Francisco, Calif., that a bank account had been opened for Dr. Westrick there with an initial deposit of $5,000,000.

Rieber's Statement

Captain Rieber told the Board that he had met Dr. Westrick in Germany, where he retained him to attend to certain legal matters for the Texas Company and that since Dr. Westrick had come to the United States he had met him only three times. Captain Rieber insisted that his relations with Dr. Westrick were absolutely without political implications, but that he felt it was "good business" to loan Dr. Westrick a Texas Company automobile, loan him the money to buy a motorcar and help him obtain an automobile license.

Captain Rieber was said to have told his Board of Directors what had previously been announced by company spokesmen to the press, that the Texas Corporation had not a cent of permanent investment in Germany and had no such investment there for 20 years; that the corporation and its subsidiaries had not delivered a single barrel of oil either directly or indirectly to the German Government since the present European war started.

Publicity regarding Captain Rieber had included reports that Germany was to build tankers in payment for Texas Company oil; that at least two had been delivered through the British blockade; that the Company had supplied petroleum to Gen. Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War as a "better business risk" than the Loyalists; that as a result of this "in," the Texas Company has had a virtual monopoly in supplying Franco Spain; and that some Texas-supplied oil has and might be getting to the Axis powers through Spain.

Captain Rieber is a native of Norway. He became an American citizen many years ago. He emphasized that this country had honored him with its citizenship and that he could not under any circumstances be identified with any un-American activity.

The disappearance of Dr. Westrick was reported simultaneously with the announcement of Captain Rieber's retirement from the Texas Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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French High Court Called To Hear War Guilt Cases

VICHY, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—France's new Supreme Court—from whose judgments there is no appeal—was called today at Riom to hear the reading of a formal complaint against military and political leaders accused of leading the Nation into the disastrous war with Germany. It is generally regarded as the greatest trial in French history, comparable to the Dreyfus case.

The names of those designated in the accusation to be presented by public prosecutor Gaston Cassagnau were not disclosed.

M. Cassagnau was expected to demand a secret hearing for the accused.

Shortly after the convening of the tribunal a radiocast was scheduled by Marshal Philippe Pétain on his Government's plans. Members of the Cabinet conferred until late in the night with other officials from the German-occupied and "free" zones of France on measures to reorganize and co-ordinate the country's industries.

Plans to Aid Industry

The Ministers announced that decrees would be issued soon initiating action to aid in re-opening factories and in transporting the unemployed to districts where they can be given work.

It also was announced that schools would re-open Sept. 1 with a reading of the Government's plans for a national youth organization.

As demobilization reached its final stages, the Government restored railroads in unoccupied areas to civil authority under the Communications Ministry, ending wartime military control.

Release Aug. 14 of specialists such as butchers and bakers will complete the French Army's demobilization, it was said, except for a force of unannounced size for police and guard duty.

Jobs for Soldiers

Many of France's soldiers, however, will be unable to return to their homes. Veterans compelled to remain in the unoccupied area will be put to work on farms, in forestry and in re-establishing communications.

Those whose homes are in Nazi-occupied France were advised that their return will depend on the Germans.

Meanwhile inauguration of the Nation's high tribunal, brought into being by the Pétain-Laval Government and charged specifically with judging acts and men of previous regimes, will lead at once to exhaustive investigation of factors which involved France in an ill-fated war against Germany.

Purpose of Court

Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert, who installed the Court of seven full justices and two alternates in the historic Palais de Justice, charged it with: "Seeking out responsibilities directly incurred through foreign, internal and military policies that led to the situation in which France now finds herself."

Last week in a brief ceremony of installation the tribunal was turned over to the veteran Pierre Caous, former Criminal Court President twice wounded in the World War and twice cited for bravery.

M. Caous, as President of the Supreme Court, will have direct charge of the trials. His assistant, as Vice-President, is Henri Lagarde, former Counselor of the Court of Cassation.

One Admiral and one General are among the justices.

Weeks, and even months, of judicial investigation are expected to ensue before the defendants are officially named and specific charges entered against them.

War and prewar Government leaders who have been mentioned in the French press include former Premier Edouard Daladier, his successor Paul Reynaud, Gen. Maurice Gamelin, former "Popular Front" Premier Leon Blum, former Air Minister Pierre Cot and former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel, who has already been made subject to military court action in Morocco for plotting against French security. How many will face formal charges remains for the court to decide. The maximum penalty for the guilty will be life imprisonment.

The wide territory which the charges may cover was indicated in today's press comment, such as the following from the newspaper Le Monitor of Clermont-Ferrand:

"Among the guilty are those who before the war, but at a time when danger was mounting, placed the country in a state of deficiency, sowed disorder, corrupted the public spirit or, in short, piled up conditions that led to disaster.

"There also are those who foolishly, blindly, criminally plunged France into war at a time when she was at the very bottom of her efficiency curve.

"Likewise there are those who, once the war had commenced, not only continued to lie to the country, but did nothing to pull it to its feet. There are those who, when it was shown that the struggle had become impossible, preferred, rather than accept a blow to their pride, to see French blood continue to be shed and new ruins accumulate on French soil.

"Finally, there were those who fled—who did not even have the elementary courage to remain in France after her defeat, and those who openly committed treason against France in her saddest moment."

Wide Scope of Trial

Almost the whole recent past of France's national life — not merely the quality of its military and political leadership—is to be examined before the court.

The prosecution is much more than a proceeding to lay direct responsibility for France's conflict with Germany and her disastrous defeat.

It is to push back through the years into the broad fields of diplomacy, finance, social life, social experiments and secret lodges.

The press already is spot-lighting the trial by accusing old-school politicians of keeping alive a state of dissatisfaction and refusing to co-operate with the new regime.

The Cabinet recently elaborated methods for dissolution of secret lodges, especially Free Masonry, which is accused by the controlled press of being one of the chief agencies in undermining French morale and governmental efficiency.

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Princess Martha

The Norwegian Crown Princess who with her three children is on her way to the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

Norway's Princess And 3 Children En Route to U. S.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children are en route to the United States aboard an American ship at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Norwegian Legation here has announced.

The Legation said they boarded the ship at Petsamo, in far northern Finland.

Crown Princess Martha, daughter of Swedish Prince Charles, is a sister of the late Queen Astrid of Belgium.

Accompanying her to the United States are Princess Ragnhild, 10; Astrid, 7, and Harald, 3.

[The American troop transport American Legion arrived at Petsamo Aug. 5 under orders of President Roosevelt to bring out Americans in Scandinavia. Some 700 Americans were believed en route home from Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

The American Legion was reported to have sailed from Petsamo Aug. 13.

Among those leaving Stockholm and expected to embark were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, wife of the Minister to Sweden.]

British Repel Italian Attack

By the Associated Press

A general Italian attack on British positions covering Juguran Pass in British Somaliland 35 miles from Berbera was repelled Aug. 11, the British command in Cairo reported today.

Rome dispatches meanwhile stated that Italian troops in Somaliland were fighting the main British forces in an attempt to reach the seaport of Berbera after occupying Adadleh, about 50 miles to the south, the High Command reported today.

The battle, these dispatches said, was continuing in the Adadleh zone following two days of sharp fighting.

From Cairo came reports of Italian troop concentrations along the Libyan-Egyptian border, which drew from the press today a warning that Egypt would throw all its resources into the fight beside Britain if she were attacked.

"If the Italians march on Egypt they will clash with British forces camped along the western frontier as well as Egyptian forces, for it is natural that Egypt must defend itself against invasion," the newspaper Albalagh said.

The same paper expressed the opinion that the Italian attack may be expected during "the latter two weeks of August or early September when the heat is more bearable and their preparations are completed."

The newspaper discounted the Italian drive into British Somaliland and predicted the decisive battles of the war in Africa would be fought along the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Egypt's lasge Italian population, estimated at 70,000, felt growing apprehension, fearing long internment in the event of an Italian attack upon this country.

Thus far, although the British have imprisoned several thousand Italians suspected of "fifth column" activities and many have been discharged from utilities and other concerns, most of the Italians enjoy comparative liberty.

British Bar Food Relief

Continued from Page 1

cant that the German rations of certain foods recently have been increased.

According to one version of Ambassador John Cudahy's recent interview he stated, for instance, that the Germans are getting nearly half again as much bread as the Belgians.

In Poland, too, it is fairly well established that there are two scales of rationing what little food has not been carried off into the Reich: Germans get the larger rations, the Poles the smaller one.

Butter From Holland

Specific and well-authenticated figures are difficult to obtain. In the case of the Netherlands, however, there is apparently a reliable account of the way in which the Germans within the first weeks after they occupied the country carried off into Germany more than 17,000,000 pounds of butter, or about 90 per cent of the total reserves.

Payment was made, it is true, but in paper marks of very limited utility. Other foods appear to have been "purchased" in this way to only a slightly less wholesale extent.

It is also known definitely that immediately after the occupation of Paris and Northern France generally, there was an exceptionally severe food shortage—much worse than was justified merely by the presence of large numbers of invading German troops, especially when the number of refugees who had fled to unoccupied France are taken into account.

There is good reason to believe that great quantities of food stores of all sorts were carried off to the Reich immediately after the occupation of Northern France, but that this seizure of foodstuffs has since ceased, for the food situation is now reported to be somewhat better in and around Paris.

One aspect of Europe's food problem which has almost entirely been overlooked in America is that of the German counter-blockade on Britain. In the intensive air bombardment of British ports, harbors, and convoys which has now begun, as well as in the unrestricted submarine warfare waged against ships approaching British shores, the Germans have not shown the slightest trace of any willingness to let food come to British women and children. On the contrary there has been a relentless effort to starve the nation which—unlike the Continent of Europe which to large extent is capable of supporting itself—relies almost entirely on imports to feed the population.

Strength of France Told by De Gaulle

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—France still had the strength and weapons to continue the war at the time it sued for peace, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, independent French leader, said yesterday in a world-wide radiocast to the French people.

"Contrary to the statements of the 'old men' of Vichy," General de Gaulle declared, "France still possessed powerful means of fighting at the time our arms were given up."

Riom's Justice Palace Readied For Drama of Officials' Trial

RIOM, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—Like a disused theater, this almost forgotten town of grass-grown streets and derelict mansions of another era has taken on new life for the trial.

At the Palais de Justice, most notable building in the town, the woman caretaker, whose most important previous duty had been to guide casual tourists through the building, has been hard at work with her duster, determined to make everything tidy for the judicial spectacle.

Before the invasion of notables and functionaries, a few curiosity seekers already have been wandering through the two-story stone building, staring at the Louis XIV architecture and the ancient tapestries.

The Palais building stands on the main street, atop a tree-bordered knoll in the center of the town which once was the capital of the Duchy of Auvergne.

Originally built as a château by the Duc de Berry in the fourteenth century, the palace was reconstructed in 1830. The beautiful little Sainte Chapelle is all that remains of the original building.

The chapel contains nine fifteenth-century stained glass windows.

In the Council Hall, where the trials will be held, and in the President's room are tapestries of the Louis XIV period: "The prodigal son," and "The story of Ulysses," the latter detailing the adventure with Circe, who transformed Ulysses' men in swine.

The Council Hall is lined with long, black, leather-covered seats, providing room for only about 200 persons.

Behind the bench, which resembles that of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, are seven red-leather chairs, whence the judges can look down on an open space of polished hardwood upon the accused and their pleaders.

Opposite the tapestried wall are six great windows, looking out upon the pleasant plain, where the peasants are harvesting the crops which must help feed France.

Behind the judges' seats is a niche containing a marble bust of "Marianne," symbolic of the French Republic which now has been superseded by the French State.

But such subtleties make little impression on Riom's 11,000 people. They are too busy renting rooms and preparing to feed the crowds which will participate in the new drama that has come to this sleepy, tree-bowered town.

Postwar Plan to Aid Europe Is Put Forward in London

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Times of London, often closely in line with Government policy, advocated today a postwar relief plan for Europe in co-operation with the United States and other overseas countries as "the most effective answer to the Nazi pretense that British policy is bringing starvation to Europe."

In an editorial commenting on the proposal of former President Hoover of the United States to send food to German-occupied territories, The Times, along with the rest of the British press, declared this could not be done without playing into German hands.

The Times expressed the belief that President Roosevelt would not be "easily misled by specious arguments of well-meaning promoters of such schemes."

Remarking that "the United States is more or less openly regarded by Nazi Germany as a hostile power," The Times contended "no form of neutral control could be devised which would afford the slightest guarantee against abuse of any philanthropic enterprise."

It said "the blockade must remain intact," and commented that "these Nazi-inspired attacks on it are a refreshing . . . tribute to its efficacy."

The newspaper asserted, however, "the time has come to plan in advance a definite policy for the relief of Europe as soon as Hitler's downfall is achieved."

Britain's answer to proposals to send food to German-occupied lands, it said, "must be a double one that it is Hitler who is starving Europe and that it is Britain and those who sympathize with her cause who are making active preparations to feed Europe so soon as the present tyranny is overthrown."

Stronger Nazi Beer

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The contention that Germany has handled its commodities wisely was made by the Reich's press today in comment upon a Government order permitting increase in the alcoholic content of beer.

A government order permitted raising the malt content from 9 to 10.3 per cent. The percentage during most of the war period had ranged from six to seven, and recently chemists turned out a non-alcoholic beer—an idea attributed to Reichsführer Hitler.

During the latter part of the World War, the malt content dropped to 3 per cent, according to the weekly newspaper Das Reich.

The new higher alcohol-content beer costs an additional pfennig a glass.

Warning by Spain

MADRID, Aug. 13 (AP)—Assailing Britain's blockade of the European continent, the dominant Falangist Party organ, Arriba, declared today that such restriction was withholding from Spain wheat and oil "needed for our normal life."

The newspaper said Britain also was bringing pressure on other countries to prevent them from shipping such necessities to Spain and declared this could not be continued "with impunity."

Blockade Broken?

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsbank President and Economics Minister, asserted in a speech opening Germany's eastern fair that the British blockade had been demolished "politically and militarily so thoroughly there can be no difficulty in our maintenance any more."

"England has wound herself into a blockade net in which she wanted to catch Germany," Dr. Funk said.

He sharply attacked so-called free trade nations, including the United States, and said that barter is the only salvation for commerce.

Dr. Funk accused free trade nations of resorting to the embargo and boycott to dominate world trade.

Prisoners Farm

FERE-CHAMPENOISE, France (via Berlin—Delayed), Aug. 8 (AP)—French prisoners of war, still wearing parts of their khaki uniforms are toiling under the broiling sun, cutting and stacking wheat.

Throughout the broad plains of the Champagne region, groups of former soldiers, with the approval of their German captors, have hired themselves out to wheat growers. Thus they gain temporary freedom from prison camps and earn regulation wages.

German Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Moves in Drive on Britain

Main points of attack in past two days' massed raids of German planes on southeastern England indicated.

Britain Seen As 'Last Hope' By Kerensky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Great Britain, "the last hope of Europe," is in a better position to fight Germany than was France and deserves the aid of all the remaining democracies in the world, according to Alexander Kerensky, former Provisional President of Russia.

Mr. Kerensky voiced the view in an interview when he and his wife arrived here aboard the Scythia, of the Cunard-White Star Line, from England yesterday. Among the 774 passengers brought over by the Scythia were 162 British child guests and Maj. Gen. Ridley Pakenham Walsh, head of a British military mission sent to advise the British Purchasing Commission in this country.

"I cannot accept any idea but that of British victory," Mr. Kerensky told ship news reporters. "England has a strong will. Not only the leaders are determined to win, but the humblest workers. It was not the same in France. France was fatigued; there was a psychological collapse.

"I was astonished to see that in France during the war all political factions continued their fights. It is not the same in England, where there is unity throughout the entire country."

Mr. Kerensky predicted that Hitler would not attempt a direct invasion of England, but would seek to break down British resistance and morale by continued and ever more desperate air raids, combined with blockade efforts from the sea.

"In this manner," he continued, "Hitler hopes to create a psychological situation in England similar to that which made possible his conquest of France; but it is my conviction that the feat cannot be repeated with England, because the psychology of the British is wholly different. They know that if the British Empire goes down, it would never be put together again and that their history as a great people would be at an end.

"They know also that life for them would not be worth living in a world dominated by Hitler. They are absolutely united in this feeling, and the more Hitler strikes the stronger that feeling will become. It is remarkable how completely united the British people are. In this connection, the British Labor Party and the British trade unions and their leaders are playing a truly inspiring role.

"What helps the British, too, is the fact that the Communists in England are a negligible quantity. The danger of the fifth column is, therefore, considerably reduced. In France, the Communists, directed from Moscow, played a determining role in the collapse of the country. I myself listened daily to French broadcasts from Moscow telling the French workers that they had nothing to fight for and urging them to quit. In England this argument provokes only contempt among the working people."

Recalling that the French harvest had looked "bad" even before the war, Mr. Kerensky held that conditions in Europe this winter would be "terrible."

The former Russian leader will make a lecture tour of the country this fall and winter.

Mass Bombings of Britain Affect U. S. Draft Debate

Continued from Page 1

of conscription, in his acceptance speech Saturday.

President Is Silent

But here in Washington the President maintained silence. He called off his usual Tuesday press conference. There was no comment on the 50 destroyers. Observers got the impression that he was still waiting for the reaction from the nation; still waiting for the reaction also in the conscription issue.

There was an atmosphere of waiting all over the Capital. Congress in past weeks has appeared eager to duck the basic issues on a variety of matters, on the degree of aid to be given Great Britain, on the question of the 50 destroyers, on whether food sent to conquered democratic peoples would be considered a breach of neutrality, on the profits of armament makers. Most persistent problem of all, which has finally broken out into indecisive debate in the Senate, is whether Congress is prepared to take the ultimate step in self-preparedness and impose peacetime conscription.

It was this debate which proceeded today.

On the matter of food, it was indicated here that the State Department has no present intention of asking England to lift the blockade in pursuance of the proposal of Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover says that the European food distribution commission is negotiating with Germany and England about conquered areas. It is felt here that England does not want to lift the blockade, and the State Department appears to be co-operating with England.

Gerard for Draft

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13 (AP)—James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany in the World War, said today he indorses "100 per cent" the conscription bill before Congress.

He added in an interview that the United States might be "forced into a war" within six months "from any point on the compass."

He has been vacationing in the West.

Ruling Hits Guard

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—A Circuit Court judge and a Democratic State Representative resigned from the Illinois National Guard last night a few hours after Attorney General John E. Cassidy held in a formal opinion that Guard officers must automatically surrender their civil posts if called to service.

Ontario to Close Schools to Provide Labor for Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Faced with a shortage of farm labor throughout the Province, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has announced the immediate enrolment of a student land army, with a plan to keep high schools closed until Oct. 1, and primary schools until Sept. 15. Supervision of the new arrangement will be carried out by the Farm Training Division of the Department of Labor in co-operation with the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Welfare.

The decision to keep the high schools closed until Oct. 1 will apply to cities as well as towns and rural districts, explained L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education. It was pointed out, however, that while enlistment of student help was widely practical during the World War, the schools were not closed, but that senior students who volunteered for farm work were given permits which enabled them to leave school about Easter. If their standing at that time was satisfactory, they were granted credit for their year's work.

This summer 500 high school students have volunteered for farm work, said Norman Hipel, Minister of Labor. They are placed by the Farm Placement Committee, paid fair wages subject to arrangement between the Department of Labor, the Committee and farmers. Farmers to whom students are assigned are investigated and their responsibility established.

Many school students will be needed at the canneries, said Mr. Hipel, while others will be able to do the light chores around farms and thus release men for heavier harvest work.

British Papers Read In Canada Next Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Canadians recently were able to read news of the Dominion and its soldiers in British newspapers published in London a day previously and delivered there by trans-Atlantic plane. The newspapers, only a day off the presses of Fleet Street, were carried here by British Overseas Airways flying boat Clare. A "stop press" dispatch on the front page of the Daily Express tells of the arrival of 100 children evacuated from Britain at an Eastern Canadian port. Both the Daily Mail and Daily Express carried pictures of the arrival of the fifth contingent of Canadian soldiers at a British port.

A Daily Express reporter writes, "The Yanks are here. At least quite a lot of them," in telling of Americans in Canada's fifth contingent. Two of the Americans shown in the Daily Mail are John McMichael of Detroit, and Robert Brown from "old Kentucky."

'Column' Warning For Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 13 (AP)—A warning to residents of the Philippines to be on guard against activities of "fifth columnists" was issued today by Maj. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Philippine Department of the United States Army.

In an address highlighting observance of the forty-second anniversary of American occupation of the Philippines, General Grunert said:

"It is not my intention to lull you into a false sense of security. We have enemies around and among us."

German Bombings Renewed

Continued from Page 1

ing reports of German planes shot down in scattered regions, at least 13 German airmen had been captured and two others were seen dropping by parachute into a woods.

A barrage balloon was said to have trapped one German bomber off the southeast coast.

A final check-up of yesterday's air battles over the British coast showed 62 German planes downed —36 fighters and 26 bombers—an Air Ministry spokesman said. Loss of 12 British planes previously had been admitted.

The German tally acknowledged only 24 losses and claimed destruction of 89 British planes.

Report on Nazi Losses

Between 500 and 600 German planes participated in the raids, a British spokesman said, enumerating the German losses as follows: Eight Junkers 88's, six Junkers 87's, three Dornier 215's, two Dornier 17's, 11 Messerschmitt 110's, 24 Messerschmitt 109's, one Heinkel 113 and seven others, brought down by anti-aircraft fire, which have not been definitely identified.

Germany also lost more than 100 trained airmen in the fighting yesterday and "only 12 of our own pilots did not return," the Air Ministry news service asserted.

Yesterday's air raids began with a concentrated attack on a limited area, fanned out wide, and then narrowed down again to the first hard-hit area.

The series began over the Kentish coast about breakfast time, ranged far down the English Channel in the mid-day and ended again over Kent in late afternoon.

Summary of Raids

This is how British reports recapitulate the raids:

In the first, 10 Junkers dive-bombers, accompanied by about a dozen Messerschmitt 109's, were driven off by R. A. F. fighters, which shot down six Messerschmitts and pursued the remainder all the way to the French coast.

Three hours later, 50 Messerschmitt fighters and about 30 Junkers returned to the same channel area to attack shipping. Nine were shot down—six dive-bombers and one of the Nazi's new Heinkel 113 fighters.

Then more than 50 Messerschmitts operating as bombers and Junkers 87's crossed the Kentish coast. At least one bomber and one Messerschmitt fighter were downed.

Meanwhile, a mixed force of Junkers, Dorniers, Heinkels, and Messerschmitts attacked Portsmouth. This was the most costly raid of the day for the Germans. Twenty-seven raiders were shot down, seven by anti-aircraft fire and the rest by British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

One squadron of Spitfire fighters accounted for three Messerschmitts, a Dornier bomber, and three single-seat fighters and returned without one casualty.

The last large-scale raid of the day was by 50 bombers escorted by 150 fighters. In this attack on the Kentish coast, the fighters stretched out behind the bombers in groups of 30 in tiers reaching as high as five miles. British fighters brought down 17.

Hangars Set Afire

The German High Command said that German flying units yesterday attacked port facilities and airdromes along the English southern and eastern coast. Numerous bombs were dropped on the war harbor at Portsmouth. A big power plant at the shipyards at Vosper was burning.

"Dock and quay facilities as well as a patrol boat in the Channel were hit by bombs," the communique stated. "During these raids, air battles developed in which 43 enemy planes were downed. We succeeded in destroying or setting afire hangars, wharf facilities, and barracks on airports at Manston, Canterbury, Hawkinge and Lympne.

"At Manston, a British chaser unit was caught at the start and three planes of the Hurricane type were destroyed in the air and four on the ground. At other points, an additional eight planes were destroyed on the ground.

"At Dover, German planes set afire two barrage balloons.

"During air battles developing in these regions, the enemy lost 30 planes in the sea east of Southend."

Shipping Losses

The British Admiralty announced that British and neutral shipping losses for the week ending Aug. 5 amounted to 75,124 tons.

The Admiralty announcement, denying German claims that 232,743 tons of shipping were sunk during this period, said the losses consisted of 13 British ships totaling 60,058 tons, one Allied ship of 1,298 tons, and five neutral vessels totaling 13,768 tons.

The Admiralty stated that "the combined losses are certainly more than for the previous week, but British losses are rather less."

The statement placed German losses up to Aug. 12 at approximately 923,000 tons and Italian losses at 259,000 tons, with an additional 29,500 tons sunk of other shipping under German or Italian control.

The report for the week ended July 29 listed sinking of 18 British ships totaling 65,601 tons and two Allied ships totaling 7,079 tons.

Berlin dispatches stated that German dive-bombers had attacked a strongly-protected convoy and, despite defense by chasers and antiaircraft, sank two merchantmen totaling 5,500 tons. Another ship was set afire.

A German communique said that in the course of the night of Aug. 12-13, the bombing raids were aimed at ship targets at Swansea and Cardiff, Wales, as well as antiaircraft and searchlights near Plymouth and Humbermouth. Mining of British ports continued.

"A skirmish in the North Sea between German minesweepers and several enemy speedboats was successful for us. It can be assumed that at least one of the enemy speedboats failed to reach a harbor while the German boats were undamaged and continued scheduled activity," said the German communique.

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Colombia Rearming as Aid To Defense of Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Colombia is the latest South American country to prepare a rearmament program. The most important fact in its presentation was the explicit declaration by the Minister of War, Señor José Joaquin Castro Martinez, that it represented a contribution to continental solidarity in defense.

The Government of President Eduardo Santos solicited credits totaling 30,000,000 pesos for modernization of the three services. Señor Castro Martinez reminded Congress of the lack of foresight in Europe which had been "the ruin of some countries now compelled by force to pass their most difficult hours." Colombian forces were to be modernized to resist attempts against international law.

There are minority Conservatives against the program, but also Opposition votes in favor. Parliament is to give its first consideration to this measure, which is likely to be approved and ready for promulgation within three weeks.

Another South American country, Uruguay, having decided on its defense plans, is hurrying these along and making supplementary arrangements. Voting money is one thing and obtaining supplies is another, when the United States is absorbed in the dual task of expanding at home and supplying Great Britain.

Uruguay, however, harassed by "fifth columnists" of the Nazi brand, appears to have had assurances of preferential American co-operation. War Minister Julio A. Roletti revealed that some supplies have already come to hand. Brazil delivered 5,000 rifles and more are on the way.

Señor Roletti stated the immediate aim to be the equipment of 50,000 men with machine-guns and automatic rifles. Plans for a national munitions factory have been announced, while there will be an annual allowance of not less than 650,000 pesos for developing civil aviation to assist military strength. Uruguayan trade flying routes will be extended, from Montevideo to Asuncion, Paraguay, and Bagé, Brazil.

One of Argentina's principal preoccupations in defense is the efficiency of its war industries. War Minister Gen. Carlos D. Marquez has been revising the Army's factories. He was accompanied by members of the Army, Navy, and Finance Committees of the Chamber of Deputies on a visit to the Valentin Alsina steel works to measure its capacity to contribute to rearmament.

Gen. (retired) Ramon Molina told Congress that extreme measures of defense must be adopted immediately as a safeguard against invasion. He said that an aggressive power, if victorious in Europe, would be more likely to turn its attention to the temperature climes of South America—rich and underpopulated Argentina, especially—than to sun-scorched Africa. He considered 5,000 planes necessary for a first-line air force.

Three enemy air-carriers today, he said, could bring sufficient planes to the Argentine coast and bomb and burn Argentine cities without any effective reply. In a very short time, the nation would be forced to surrender, he said—"a terrible outlook but certainly true."

Chile, also, is most concerned with the development of its air arm. As a longitudinal country, with a long seaboard, it believes combined sea and air forces will operate very efficiently in defense. It is understood that the larger part of the special billion peso defense budget will be devoted to aviation.

A Santiago press organ sponsored a debate on whether or no Chilean bases should be conceded to the United States or other American powers in the cause of continental security. Opinion appeared to be evenly divided, with the Left generally opposed to such concessions.

In Peru, where more interest has been stimulated in defense since President Manuel Prado referred to armament requirements, the Government has decided to take over the Peruvian Caproni air factory.

Soviet Tightens Army Grip; Ousts Political Commissars

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (AP)—A decree abolishing the system of political commissars in the Russian Army and Navy as a means of strengthening the authority of Red military commanders was announced last night by the Soviet radio.

Political commissars previously held equal rank with the military commanders and countersigned their orders. (Their principal task was to coach soldiers and sailors in Communist doctrine.) Under the new system, assistant commanders will handle the political education of the troops under orders of the military chiefs. Supreme army and navy councils were authorized to control this work.

The system of political commissars attached to the armed forces dates back to the turbulent years of civil war after the 1917 revolution. Many former Czarist officers of doubtful loyalty to the Bolshevist cause were used by the Red Army and, to guard against possible treachery, a political Commissar went along to watch them.

Another step toward restoring rigid military discipline in the Russian armed forces was taken by Navy Commissar Nikolai Kuznetzoff. He issued a special order forbidding sailors to address themselves to higher officers of the fleet over the heads of their immediate superiors.

His action was in line with similar discipline-tightening moves of recent years, such as restoration of the military salute and formal military titles for commanders.

Greeks Blamed by Italy

ROME, Aug. 13 (AP)—Italian pressure on Greece grew today as the Fascist press launched a new attack on Greece, charging complicity in the decapitation of Daut Hoggia, Albanian "patriot."

Stefani, official Italian news agency, distributed excerpts from an editorial in the Tirana, Albania, newspaper Tomori which declared "the responsibility for the crime falls upon Greece because it was conceived and organized in Greece."

Tomori hinted that Greek ties with England were another cause for Italian irritation with Athens.

Giovanni Ansaldo, authoritative editorial writer for Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's Leghorn newspaper Il Telegrafo, indicated that Italy would demand a restoration of Albanian territories under Greek and Yugoslav rule in any eventual readjustment of Balkan frontiers.

After recognition of Albanian independence, Signor Ansaldo wrote, "Considerable groups of Albanian" remained outside the present boundaries under Yugoslav and Greek rule, and for long years "Albania was obliged impotently to witness their systematic persecution."

[The Greek Government said Italian charges in connection with the Hoggia affair were false.]

"Greek public opinion, still far behind the times, still retains absurd and fantastic illusions about the future," Tomori said.

"It still believes in the invincibility of the English fleet . . . .

"It should be clearly and firmly understood across the border that one era is finished and another about to begin in which Greece should take thoroughly into account all factors, both spiritual and material, arising from the happy union of Italy and Albania."

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The German radio announced last night that a Greek mission would come to Berlin in mid-August for economic negotiations.

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Britain Warned To Boost Army By Ex-War Chief

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The former War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, appealed yesterday for the raising of 100 Army divisions, warning Britons against over-confidence.

Speaking at Devonport, on Britain's Nazi-harassed English Channel coast, Mr. Hore-Belisha expressed hope that British leaders recognize "the true position in which we are placed and the forces of destruction which are gathering around our Empire."

He saw danger in accepting "as inevitable a continuing policy of concession and withdrawal on the ground that we have an inadequacy of armament—as if such inadequacy were irremediable and must endure."

Mr. Hore-Belisha warned also that "in Africa there is the risk of minimizing the setbacks we are suffering"

"It is to be hoped that our preoccupation with home defense is not so absorbing military thought that we are failing to shape the instrument with which to deal the coup de grace. The project should contemplate creation of at least a hundred divisions."

Air Defense Begins at Home

Hamilton, Ohio, Builds A-1 Airport

Citizens remove two hummocks from the municipal airfield which will enable the runways to conform to the standard specifications for a first-class small community airport. The aviation division activities are one portion of the Hamilton Plan for National Defense whereby all sections of the citizenry are being prepared to meet war emergencies.

Plant Pushes Auxiliary Air-Motor Output

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Charles L. Lawrence, inventor of the air-cooled radial aviation engine, today heads a company of his own that is turning out a small engine designed to operate auxiliary electric power plants in large aircraft.

With the receipts of Government orders for auxiliary engines, including one capable of driving a five-kilowatt plant, the Lawrence Engineering and Research Corporation, of Linden, N. J., is now undergoing plant expansion which will double its present space. Founded by Mr. Lawrence after he left his vice-presidency in the Curtis-Wright Corporation in 1930 in order to experiment with Diesel aircraft engines, the company in 1934 decided to develop an auxiliary engine, after receiving encouragement from the military services.

The first engine developed was operating a dynamotor in five months. Gradually problems of securing efficient carburetion and ignition at high altitudes as well as low were worked out. Eventually the engine won its 150-hour test with the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy. An engine was subsequently installed in a big patrol bomber for service test where it met with approval and was followed by more orders.

In modern large aircraft there are heavy demands for electric power. Current is used for lighting, heating, cooking, inter-plane telephone systems, radio, retractible landing gear, bomb handling and releasing, battery charging, landing lights, vacuum pumps, automatic pilots, engine oil heaters, engine starters, controllable pitch propellers, de-icing pumps and armament equipment operation. Large oceanic flying boats, when moored, for instance, depend upon auxiliary electric plants rather than operating their more expensive main engines.

Metal From the Sea

From the sea a commercial development will soon start to extract a mineral which today forms the basis of one of the most widely used metals in aviation. It is magnesium, which in combination with other metals, principally aluminum, is currently one of the best answers to the all-important aviation problem of weight.

A huge plant now under construction on the Gulf of Mexico, at Freeport, Texas, will shortly begin to treat 12,000,000 gallons of sea water daily, says a National Geographic Society bulletin, taking from it the valuable magnesium chloride which in refined form, is magnesium. Magnesium, which today costs 42 per cent more a pound than aluminum is the lightest of commercial metals and is the third most abundant metal in the earth's crust, the bulletin says. Two-thirds the weight of an equal volume of aluminum, magnesium possesses many of the qualities which have made aluminum valuable to industry; it can be machined, hammered into shape, drawn into wire and extruded into various forms.

In the aircraft industry magnesium alloys are employed in such engine castings as crankcases, blower sections, pump bodies and diffuser plates. In fuselages it is used in landing and tail wheels, cockpit fittings, pedals, door frames, and other structural parts. The automobile, textile, sewing machine, conveying equipment, typewriter and business machine, heavy machinery, munitions, chemical and electrical industries now make extensive use of magnesium alloys.

Up to the inauguration of the sea water process most magnesium came from brine wells in Michigan, where the metal is produced by an electrolytic process, the bulletin says.

* * *

Air Safety Continues

Jerome Lederer, who as a private aero insurance official used to advise the industry how to be safe, last week was on the other side of the fence as head of the Civil Aeronautics Board's new Safety Bureau, complimenting the domestic air transport industry on its 16-month record of no accidents. Said he:

"Air line management as well as ground and flying personnel, deserves congratulations for retaining, in the face of a fine safety record, the drive and spirit which makes that record a continuing one."

British Troops Quit Peiping After Guard of 40 Years

PEIPING, China, Aug. 13 (AP)—For the first time in more than 40 years Peiping was without British troops today.

Two officers and 30 men of the East Surrey Regiment closed the British Embassy guard barracks and marched away to entrain for Tientsin where they will join other units departing in pursuance of Britain's decision to withdraw all troops from China.

As the Britons marched past the United States Embassy the Marine Band there played "Auld Lang Syne" and the marine commandant, Col. A. H. Turnage, saluted.

It has been arranged for the American Marines to take over the British sector of the Embassy quarter, but it was understood that they would merely "cover" the sector from their own positions without actually stationing sentries in the British Embassy compound.

How Far to Go?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13—A redoubling of pressure against westerners in the Far East, particularly the French and British, appears to be inevitable in view of the present situation in Japan.

Germany's quick succession of decisive victories in Europe has been viewed by the Japanese with conflicting emotions. It deepens annoyance over the continuation of Chinese resistance after nearly three years of hostilities.

Japan is impatient to "cash in" on the many world markets left untended by the European nations; yet it has been unable to exploit them to any extent because of its involvement in China which ties up both its industrial plant and its labor.

If civilians were in control of the situation in Japan, the probability is that they would have ordered the lines in China held, and Japan's industry rapidly converted for the filling of peacetime needs. This would be on the theory that China's National Government is in no position to counterattack effectively and that the most pressing job is to rebuild Japanese economic resources, including the foreign currency reserves to be gained only through trade.

But the Army is on top. Therefore the probabilities point to an exploitation of the present situation on lines more congenial to the military and with industry and trade continuing to take a rather back seat. It may be taken as a matter of course that pressure against third parties in the Far East will be not only continued but redoubled. Evidently the goal of stopping supplies to free China by the Indo-China railway has already been achieved in effect; the Japanese maneuvers around Hong Kong, paradoxically coming close on the heels of the cessation of Tientsin's year-long barricade afflictions, seem obviously designed to exert pressure upon Britain to stop supplies over the Burma Road and to withdraw support of the exchange stabilization fund which has in measure bolstered the Chinese dollar.

Just how far Japan would be willing to go in picking a quarrel with the United States it is hard to say, but it seems fair to surmise that in this as in all else, any militarily-guided national policy for Japan must be regarded as completely opportunistic.

The question is—"How much can we get away with?" And many Japanese have felt that such gestures as the continued retention of the American fleet in the Pacific was little more than bluff. Admittedly many Japanese feel that the threat of a stoppage of trade relations, which has been imminently possible since the expiry of the Japanese-American trade treaty last January, is a more solid menace. But such a menace alams civilians much more than the military, who always expect the businessmen to find a way out of whatever economic dilemma may present itself.

The probabilities point, therefore, to efforts at something drastic designed to throttle the Chinese National Government by cutting off virtually all supplies. This presumably will be coupled with continued military efforts and more air-bombings at Chungking, Kunming, and elsewhere within free China. What Japan wants is to put a final end to Chinese resistance and then to throw its own industries into production of consumer-goods, rather than war supplies, while at the same time making China into a Japanese-run factory. In Europe's entanglements it sees at last its great chance.

Against all these operations there is one major disquieting factor, from the Japanese point of view. That is Soviet Russia. Other supply routes can be closed, but the Russian route remains and its effectiveness might be greatly increased if Moscow so desires.

China might even be driven finally into the arms of Russia, as preferable to succumbing to Japanese force. There are no signs of such an eventuality at present, but Japan is bound to regard it as a possibility.

Japanese Hint

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, has thrown out a broad hint that other nations should consider withdrawing their military forces from China.

The British decision to remove troops from China, Mr. Suma said, underlined these points:

1. Japan is assuming responsibility for peace and order in Peiping, Trientsin, and Shanghai.

2. "Because of changed conditions it now is problematical whether it is necessary to maintain troops in those areas."

War Alters Australian Crop Program

MELBOURNE, Aug. 13 (Australian Associated Press)—State Ministers of Agriculture are assembled at Canberra to consider reorganization of the Commonwealth's entire primary industry. Curtailment of export markets by lack of shipping, and enemy successes in Europe, have made this necessary.

Primary production is vital to Australia. Pastoral, agricultural, and dairying exports during 1938-39 were valued at £100,297,000 representing nearly 75 per cent of total exports.

Although the United Kingdom Government has bought the wool-clip for the duration of the war, this will not necessarily be all consumed, or even lifted from Australia. Hence there is danger of an accumulation of wool even larger than that which occurred during the last war.

Intense Competition Faced

The whole Continental market for wool has been lost, only the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan remaining as potential markets. Moreover, wool now meets with intense competition from artificial fibers. Special efforts are being made to increase American consumption.

The wheat outlook is not encouraging. The United Kingdom has purchased 60,000,000 bushels of a record crop of 215,000,000; but this will not all be lifted before the middle of 1941. Substantial sales have been made elsewhere, but more than 50,000,000 bushels are expected to remain unsold when the new season's wheat is available.

Indications at present point to a small harvest because of a dry season. This will relieve the situation somewhat; but the Federal Minister of Commerce, A. G. Cameron, has warned the State Governments that production must be restricted, and that in future growers must diversify their pursuits.

New Market for Milk

He warns that the Commonwealth Government cannot be expected to continue to subsidize the industry. The United Kingdom Government fortunately wants more butter, cheese, eggs, and bacon because of the loss of European sources of supply, and will give them priority of shipping space. There is also a prospect of a new market for condensed milk in Singapore, which will require a large increase in production.

Exports of fresh fruits, directed in the past almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, have been drastically diminished because of their low priority in order of shipment. But the dried fruits surplus has been completely cleared out.

The wine industry is in the worst case of all, as the United Kingdom is not at present prepared to provide it any shipping space. It is hoped to increase production of cotton, for which there is a growing home market.

The war has vividly reminded Australia of its economic dependence on the United Kingdom which takes more than 90 per cent of the exportable surpluses, wool and wheat being the notable exceptions.

Study of Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Australian Agricultural Council has been considering plans for the reorganization of Australia's farm production to render the greatest possible aid to Britain and to safeguard Australian interests.

The Council decided on an immediate survey of the war's effect on Australian farm production. It estimated that the German occupation of Western Europe closed markets formerly worth £30,000,000 a year to Australian farm industries.

It appointed committees in each State to determine how production may be limited in industries which have been excluded from European markets and to ascertain how far existing industries can be expanded or new industries launched to produce commodities now imported or substitutes for such commodities.

The States will try to prevent increases in production of the commodities for which it will be difficult to find export markets and to increase production of, among other things, flax, which Britain badly needs. The Commonwealth will seek new markets in the Orient and elsewhere, including the United States. The Australian Wool Board will particularly attempt to investigate the scope in the United States for increasing wool consumption. The board states that the United States and Japan are the only two countries, outside Britain, that offer an important market for Australian wool.

Faced with the loss of markets in Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France, all now controlled by Germany, and in Italy, Australian agriculture faces a pinch. Even the fact that Australia now becomes a principal food and raw material source for Britain and is guaranteed markets for most of its farm products does not dispel the clouds.

Butter is causing concern here despite the loss by Britain of supplies from Denmark and other Scandinavian countries. The trade here has received advice of cold storages in Britain full of butter, of people not needing their full ration, of the inroads made in butter consumption by margarine. Butter, as with wheat and wool, is marketed under agreement with the British Government, but the question arises of how long it will be necessary for Britain to continue the agreement.

Governmental authorities are faced with the almost hopeless task of trying to dispose of fresh fruit crops in Australia. Britain is taking huge quantities of dried and canned fruits, but countries now under German control, as well as Germany itself and Italy, were customers for these lines.

Meat is in a better position. Cargoes have gone to Britain regularly, and there seems every possibility of the demand for Australian supplies overseas being continued.

The record 3,400,000 bales wool clip for the 1939-40 season, ended June 30, has been completely cleared under agreement with the British Government, which bought it at an average price of 13.4375 pence a pound, and is responsible for the sale of surplus above its own needs to neutral countries.

As a result of that agreement, Australia is fingering a £64,000,000 check in its pocket, an advance of about £20,000,000 on what it received for the 1938-39 clip. Since Britain depends on Australia for the wool that is almost as necessary as munitions, wool growers are producing to the maximum of their capacity as a matter of loyalty.

Soviet Backs Bulgarian Grab

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (AP)—The official Soviet press asserted today Bulgaria's territorial demands upon Rumania have the support of Soviet Russia.

"The Soviet Union always has taken a position of supporting Bulgarian demands upon Rumania," declared a statement appearing in both the Government newspaper Izvestia and in Pravda, Communist Party organ.

The statement said the Bulgarian claims are "just and well-founded."

(Bulgaria seeks return of the Province of Southern Dobruja, which she lost to Rumania in 1913. Negotiations for settlement of the Rumanian-Bulgarian controversy are now under way at the prompting of Germany, which is reported to have advised the Bucharest Government to seek a speedy settlement.)

The article said most of southern Dobruja's people are Bulgars.

Rumanian authorities were accused of "putting into operation oppressive machinery" and "organizing a military program" which caused a great number of Bulgarian peasants to flee from the province.

Rumans Bow Again

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Hungarian Government has announced the receipt from Rumania of an "affirmative" reply to its latest note outlining demands for territorial concessions, the Berlin radio reported today in a broadcast dispatch from Budapest.

A conference to work out details will be held shortly at some Rumanian town, the dispatch said.

Boeing Mechanics' Strike Is Averted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Employment Director of the National Defense Commission, says that an arbitration proposal he submitted Aug. 10 to avert a threatened strike of Boeing Aircraft mechanics has been accepted.

Mr. Hillman proposed in a telegram sent to the International Union of Machinists at Seattle, Wash., that points still in dispute between the union and management, chiefly involving wages, be submitted to arbitration.

German Haul of Horses

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP) — Germany "captured" more than 160,000 horses during the campaigns in Poland and in western Europe, Dr. Peter Steinhardt, veterinary officer, says.

More than 20,000 were taken in the battle of Kutno, Poland; more than 40,000 around Dunkerque and over 100,000 in France, he said.

Australian Leaders Killed In Crash of Bombing Plane

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 13 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Sir Brudenell White, Chief of the Australian Army Staff, and three Commonwealth Cabinet Ministers, were fatally injured with six other persons today in the crash of a plane near the Canberra airport.

The ministers, en route from Melbourne to Canberra to attend a Cabinet meeting, were: Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street, Defense, James V. Fairbairn, Air, and Sir Henry Gullett, Vice President of the Executive Council. Others lost were Sir Cyril's chief aide, Colonel Thornthwait; Brigadier Street's Secretary, and the four members of the crew.

Government officials immediately postponed the Cabinet meeting and a scheduled session of the Commonwealth Loan Council.

Forced Landing

The plane was a Lockheed Hudson bomber. The pilot, forced to land, made what at first appeared to be a successful pancake landing on the side of a hill, but the plane burst into flames almost immediately and the occupants, believed to have been alive when the plane hit the ground, were unable to escape.

An armed guard was placed around the wreckage.

Premier Robert G. Menzies said the disaster was "a great national calamity, the consequences of which are not yet fully realized."

"Every man concerned," he added, "was doing war service of the first importance."

Mr. Menzies added that other Ministers would be sworn in temporarily to take the places of the victims. Parliament, he said, will adjourn immediately after meeting tomorrow.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Cyril Brudenell Bingham White was appointed Chief of the Australian General Staff last March 10.

As a soldier he served in South Africa in 1902 and in the World War in the Dardanelles Campaign in 1915 and elsewhere.

He originally was chief of the Australian General Staff from 1920 to 1923 but retired, only to be recalled during the present European conflict.

Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street and Sir Henry Gullett were members of the Australian war cabinet.

Brigadier Street had been defense minister since 1938. He had been a member of the House of Representatives since 1934. He served with the Australian Imperial Forces throughout the World War.

Served in Many Posts

Sir Henry Gullett was Minister for Trade and Customs in 1928-29 and 1932-33; Minister Directing Trade Treaties, 1934-37; and Minister for External Affairs and Minister of Information, 1939.

While a delegate to the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa in 1932 he visited the United States. He first visited America in 1910 to study irrigation.

At the start of his career he engaged in farming but turned to journalism and in the early part of the World War he was Australian official correspondent with the British and French Armies in France. He enlisted for active service in 1916.

He became a member of the Commonwealth House of Representatives in 1925.

Mr. Fairbairn became Air Minister April 24, 1939. Later last year he visited Canada as a member of a Commission concerned with the Empire air training program.

Hoover Food Plan Opposed by Coward

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Noel Coward, British playwright and actor, has expressed opposition to Herbert Hoover's proposal that the United States send part of its food surplus into German-conquered countries.

Such aid, Mr. Coward said in an interview before boarding a train for California, would benefit the Germans and enable them to continue the war longer.

Except to say that "sometimes people make attacks through misinformation," he declined comment on the discussion in the House of Commons last week as to why he and Actress Gracie Fields were allowed to go to the United States.

Mr. Coward said that during his stay in this country he had seen President Roosevelt and the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador.

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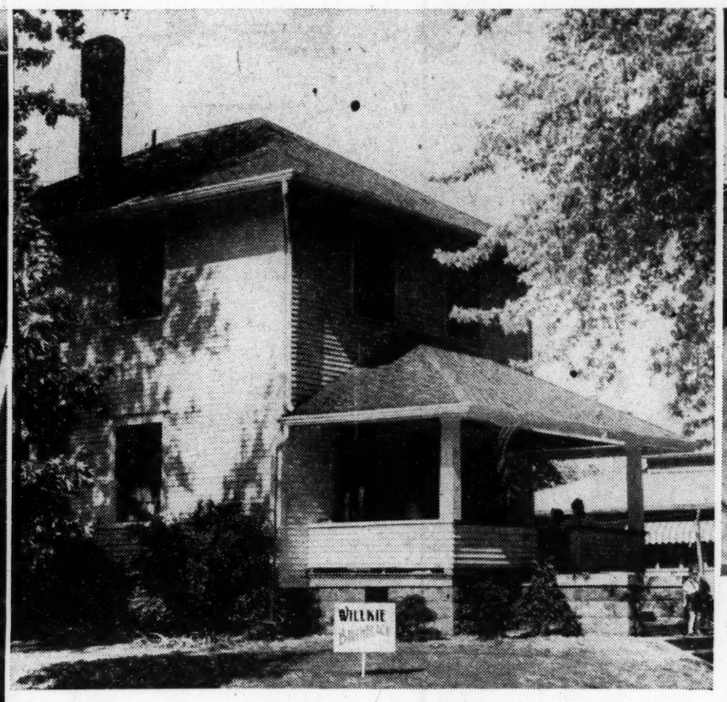
Elwood Prepares a Rousing Welcome for Its Favorite Son in Politics

"Wendell Will Win"

Ethel Kohmorgan, who plays the piano at St. John's Lutheran Church in Elwood and was a classmate of Wendell L. Willkie, says the Republican candidate will win "because Wendell was always right in everything he did."



The Willkie Birthplace

This tree-shaded frame house in Elwood is the house where Mr. Willkie was born. It is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarthy and their five children, who sell souvenir photographs of the house. The house is expected to be one of the focal points when the Republicans gather in Elwood on Aug. 17 to hear their standard bearer's speech of acceptance.

The Welcoming Committee Meets

Civic leaders of Elwood, who head the welcoming committee, meet in the drug store over chocolate sodas to plan the reception for Mr. Willkie when he comes home to "accept" the Republican nomination for President. Left to right: Mayor George M. Bonham, O. D. Hinshaw, and Dr. G. V. Newcomer.

The School Motto

Carved in the graystone arch over the entrance of the old Elwood High School are these five simple words.

A Willkie Classmate

Roscoe Turner was another classmate of Mr. Willkie in the Elwood schools. Now Mr. Turner operates a farm about three miles out of the city. Mr. Turner recalls some of the pranks he and young Willkie used to play. Once they splashed the high school steps with red paint and had to spend most of the next day scrubbing it off.

Willkie Gets Acquainted With the Voters

Mr. Willkie discovers that one of the major tasks of campaigning is to shake hands with everyone within reach. Here he is greeting some of the thousands who turned out to hear him at Greeley, Colo., recently.

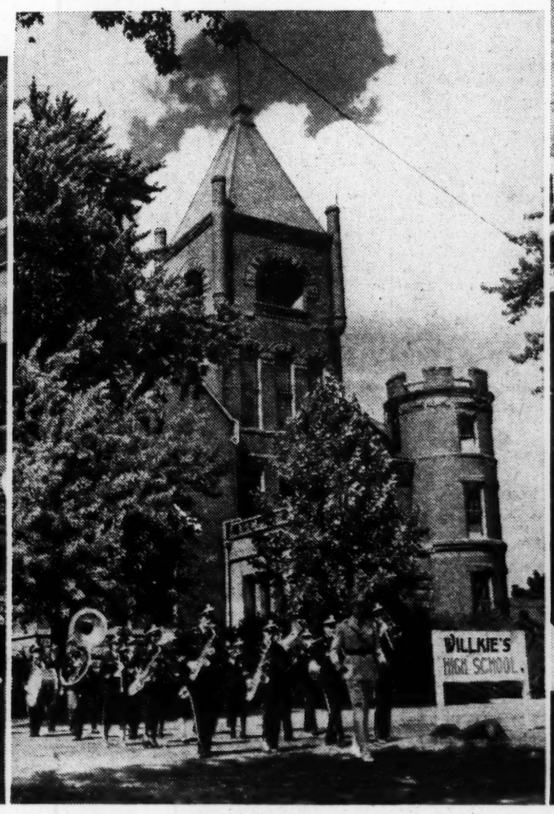
Another Vote for Willkie

Here's another classmate of Wendell Willkie. She works in Elwood as an auditor, accountant, and notary public. She has believed for years that Mr. Willkie was presidential timber and just "can't help feeling that he will be elected." Her biggest problem right now is wondering whether she will get a chance to talk to him when he comes to Elwood on Aug. 17 for his acceptance speech.

Wide World; International

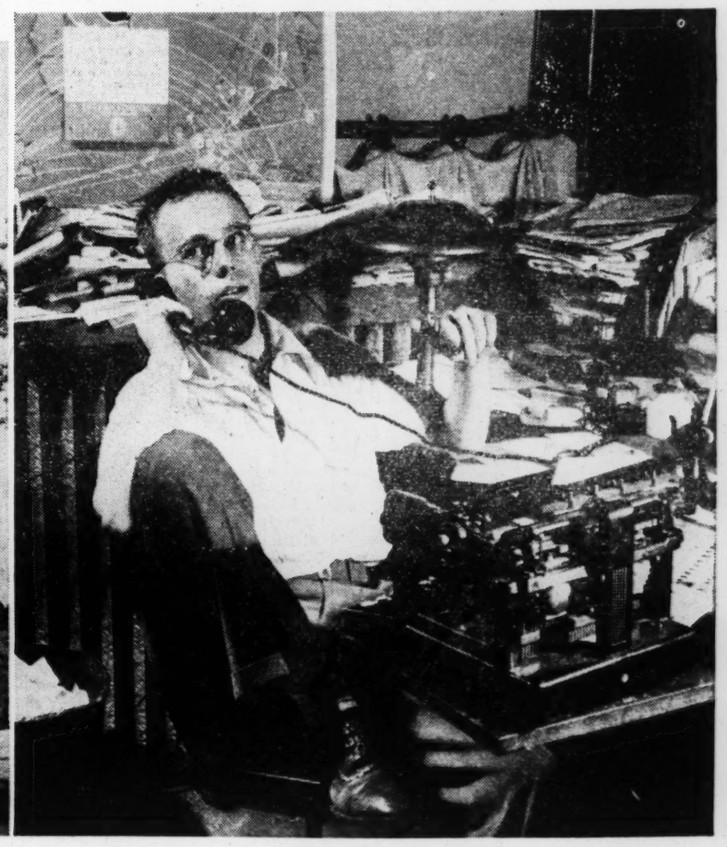
This Is Elwood's Main Street

Looking south down Anderson Street, the main thoroughfare of Elwood. Wendell Willkie once practiced law with his father in the second floor office over the grocery store at the extreme right. Anderson Street will be gaily decorated on Aug. 17 when an Indiana boy who made good returns to his home town to accept the presidential nomination of the Republican Party. Elwood is about 50 miles north and east of Indianapolis.



The Band Rehearses

The school band plays in front of the Elwood High School as the town gets ready to welcome Mr. Willkie home. Present plans call for 40 bands to take part in the homecoming celebration, Aug. 17 is to be one of Elwood's biggest days.



An Original Willkie Booster

Don W. Carlson, Editor of the Elwood Call-Leader—circulation 3,000—has mailed copies of his early Willkie-for-President editorials to leaders and voters in nearly every State. Here he is at his desk, on which stands a picture of his choice for President. He was for Willkie way before Philadelphia.

Here, Hope Rose and Fell at Soap Box Derby

The Indianapolis of Motorless Cars

Finish line and judges bridge at the All-American and International Soap Box Derby at Akron, Ohio, where a little boy, Tommy Fisher of Detroit, was acclaimed World Soap Box Champion Derby-ist. Inset shows Tommy being wished good luck by Wilbur Shaw, three-time winner of the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway Race.

Soap Box Derby Shows Youth at Its Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—America glorified its ingenious youth here to the tune of cheering thousands recently as another chapter was added to the story of the All-American Soap Box Derby. Thousands cheered the tousled-headed little riders bent low over their sleek, shining cars, as they hurtled down the 1,031-foot track on the outskirts of Akron Airport.

And when the last lightning-fast coaster—the swiftest ever on a track in the history of this great boy classic—had run its course, a small tow-haired boy was the winner.

The new 1940 All American Soap Box Derby champion is Tom Fisher, 12, of Detroit. He's a wisp of a boy with blue eyes and a weight of but 92 pounds. When he was lifted in his car to the truck beneath the bridge on Derby Downs, his face was dirt streaked and he had torn a handkerchief and knotted it round his waist to keep his billowing blouse in place. Tom had even knotted the streamers on his shining derby helmet to prevent any wind resistance.

"Can't my mother come up here?" he asked anxiously as the surging crowds poured down from the stand to congratulate him. But it was some moments before a sweet-faced woman in a print dress, wearing a white hat, forced her way to his side.

"I thought I'd lost for a minute when the announcer made a mistake and gave the Akron champ the victory," Tom said. And then, as his father, Robert Fisher, a Detroit salesman pushed forward, the little lad became quite technical.

"That shows, dad, that heavy oil won," he said. The father revealed that last year Tom and his older brother put light oil rather sparingly into their cars but that this year they tried the heavy oil used abundantly.

The new champion gave half the credit for his winning the race to his 15-year-old brother Fred, who last year was an entrant in the All American. Fred, who had bad luck in his own race last year when his car, a very fast one cracked up at Derby Downs in the try outs, helped Tom build his car this year.

After finishing his victorious race and nosing out Robert E. Londeree, Jr., of Charleston, W. Va., by a scant few inches as they crossed the finish line, and beating George Smith, third prize winner of Akron by a foot, young Tom went to the top of the hill again to race once more in the "Internationals."

He was pitted in these against Teddy Stewart of Colon, Canal Zone, and Donald McGowan of Belleville, Ontario, the only two boys from outside the United States who entered this year. Again the Detroit boy was winner, with Panama coming in second and Canada, third.

Donald's two newspaper sponsors who accompanied him here, are leaving immediately for England where they are to join the Royal Flying Force—both being experienced pilots.

J. E. Johnson, director of sales of the General Motors Ltd. of Canada who also accompanied the Canadian entrant here, made this remark about the derby this year,—

"I think it's an outstanding example of international relationships, when our two countries can still go on with youth building and youth sporting activities together, as if no war was on."

Senate Sidesteps Bridges Ouster; Inquiry Pending

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Legislation for the summary deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was sidetracked by a Senate subcommittee in favor of an inquiry by the Justice Department.

Over the opposition of Chairman William H. King (D) of Utah, the group adopted a substitute resolution which would direct the Attorney General to investigate the union official immediately and ship him back to Australia if he were found to be an undesirable alien.

Senator King, overridden by Senators Austin (R) of Vermont and Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, served notice that he would seek to have the full Immigration Committee reverse this vote and accept the original measure approved June 13 by the House by a vote of 352 to 20.

An inquiry was conducted last year by James M. Landis as a special examiner for Secretary Perkins but since then the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau has been shifted from the Labor to the Justice Department. Mr. Landis held, after a long hearing, that charges that Mr. Bridges was a Communist were unsubstantiated. Miss Perkins then dropped deportation proceedings against him.

While the measure to deport the C. I. O. lieutenant was pending in the House, Attorney General Jackson opposed it in a strongly-worded letter on the ground that it denied Mr. Bridges a trial and other rights under the Constitution. This was understood also to have been the view of Senators Austin and Schwellenbach.

Indians Do Not Own Land in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Redskins own no land in Philadelphia. What's more—they want none. Thus, a land title attorney and an Indian welfare society official knocked the bottom out of a peristent legend that William Penn once set aside "forever" two plots in the heart of Philadelphia as a place for visiting Indians to pitch their tents.

"It's just a myth," said M. K. Sniffen, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, a national organization devoted to welfare work among the red men.

"A search of the titles shows the Penns never set aside either plot for the Indians," declared Attorney Michael McGeehan.

Bare-Footed German Secure in Stubble

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Railwaymen who helped a German pilot out of a plane shot down in a stubble field in southeast England took a novel means of preventing his escape.

They took off his shoes and socks.

Bare-footed, the pilot didn't budge.

Transplanting Day Lilies and Peonies

You can transplant day lilies (Hemerocallis) any time, even when they are about to bloom, and it does not even disturb them. The best time to divide them is just after they have finished blossoming, which is from June until now, depending on the time of bloom. The early lemon lilies appear in May and bloom for several weeks. After that come various named varieties in a succession of bloom almost until fall. There are lovely cream-colored flowers, pale yellows, apricots, deeper oranges similar to the common day lily; some of them are dwarf size, some extremely tall; most of them with a deliciously sweet fragrance.

Although each blossom actually blooms but a day, there are usually so many buds that new ones open continuously and you have successive bloom over a period of weeks with each variety. They are good for picking if you keep the wilted flowers cut off. Use them with a spray of baby's breath, or with their own foliage; stand one or two stalks upright in a low flat vase, or cut their stems rather short and, mass them for color effect. They are equally lovely.

Need Little Care

Day lilies are a most satisfactory garden flower—they are not bothered by insect pests, and there is little to do for them. They need no coddling and bloom well in direct sunlight or semi-shade, and even in deeper shade. Now is the time to look around for some of the late varieties for your garden; not the ordinary orange kind, but the choicer lighter colors. They are expensive, and can be transplanted immediately without needing to die down first.

Practically at the other extreme are peonies. They resent moving or transplanting, for once established in a home where they are happy they like to stay there. However, sometimes they have to be moved, and early autumn is the time to do it. If you have a clump that needs to be divided, or that you prefer in a different place, or a plant that does not bloom, pick out a new spot for it in sun or light shade and in good, rich earth.

Prepare the ground a few days or a week in advance if you can, digging it to a depth of two feet and putting in a good helping of fertilizer. Do not use fresh cow or horse manure as peonies are particularly averse to it; well-rotted manure, yes, with several cups of bone meal. Any reliable commercial fertilizer is good. I like to put in some leaves or weeds or grass clippings to decompose at the bottom of the hole and thus make a humus bed just for the peony. Cover this with a good mixture of earth and fertilizer. If your soil is sandy, try to get some heavy clay loam to mix with it, too, for peonies like rather a heavy soil.

Care Is Needed

When it comes to digging up the peony plant to be moved or divided, use a spading fork if you have one, and be very careful not to cut into any of the root. In separating, work with a good sharp knife and make pieces with at least four or five eyes in each. Set the plant into a hole deep enough so the eyes are about two inches below the surface; not more than this. Sometimes too deep planting will keep your peonies from blooming. Fill in the soil until half the roots are covered, then sprinkle with a can of water, then fill in the rest of the soil, pressing it in firmly about the roots with the sole of your shoe.

You can mulch this first winter with strawy rotted manure or peat moss and work that into the soil in the spring. Spring is also a good time to put lime and wood ashes around your peonies. When they are a foot high, stake them with round hoop stakes which will hold up the heavy blossoms until after blooming time. These can then be transferred to the vegetable garden to support the tomato plants.

There is nothing quite so lovely or showy in the garden as peonies. Once established they demand little care, often seeming to go on thriving and blooming for years under apparent neglect. There are many different varieties: the lovely singles, the semi-doubles, and the bomb types, some having outside petals a different color than the inside ones. Many are completely double and almost all of them have exquisite coloring and fragrance. If you would like to add to your peony collection, now is the time to do it.

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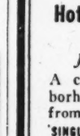

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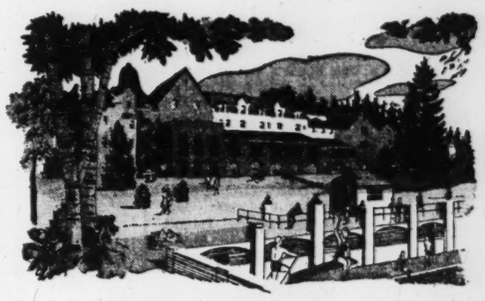

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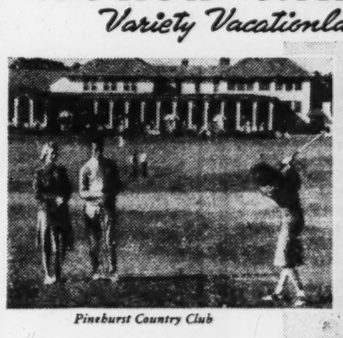

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The Home Forum

A Nightingale Sang

As I HAD DONE, I forget how many times before, I hurried down the narrow, musty stairs of the London theater some time after the program had begun. The orchestra broke into that nostalgic tune just as I slipped into my seat; and, almost before I had settled down, the young actress swept across the stage in the billowing white cloud of her familiar ball dress, followed by the puzzled gaze of her astonished taxi-driver. He had, of course, seen it all a hundred times before: he knew, as well as I did, the exact moment at which she would clasp her hands together in an ecstasy of excitement, how she would start and turn and pause to the beat of the sentimental music, how the white gleam of her dancing-dress would light up the gloom of the stage-set London square, what amazing pressure of recollected happiness she would put into her agreeable, husky voice, as she sang, with puckered face, the words now so familiar to all three of us:

I may be right, or I may be wrong,
But I'm perfectly willing to swear,
The night you turned and smiled at me,
A nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.

But, admirable actor as he was, he showed none of this awareness. To a taxi-driver, a young girl, in evening dress, dancing and waving a long white scarf in a London public street in the dusky twilight, is a surprising sight: and on that hundredth evening he was as surprised as at the first night. Was it all acting? Perhaps not: for I am no actor, and the small enchantment of that song entranced me as surely as the first time I heard it. I wondered why.

* * *

It was not because of the magic of a great name. The young singer was practically unknown. She had come to London from the provinces a few weeks before, I was told, hoping to play Lady Macbeth, or Hedda Gabler; but London is fonder of the gay and brittle pleasures of revue than of Ibsen or Shakespeare. So it was in this form of entertainment that she made her début.

There is, of course, the power of association. No small part of the attraction of any poetry is its capacity to sound echoes, to arouse memories of other beauties. Whole realms of literature come crowding in at the mere mention of the nightingale, the tawny-throated, the bird that "got no prize at the poultry-show," but whose song found:

a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn.

All down the ages, poets have returned again and again to the theme of the nightingale:

the bird forlorn
That singeth with her breast against a thorn,

declaring that:

That star-enchanted song that falls through the air
From lawn to lawn down terraces of sound,

recalling, too, the passionate Greek legends that surround its name:

Sister, my sister, O fleet sweet swallow,
Thy way is long to the sun and the south;
But I, fulfilled of my heart's desire,
Shedding my song upon height, upon hollow,
From tawny body and sweet small mouth,
Feed the heart of the night with fire.

I the nightingale all spring through,
O swallow, sister, O changing swallow,
All spring through till the spring be done,
Clothed with the light of the night on the dew,
Sing, while the hours and the wild birds follow,
Take flight and follow and find the sun.

Beside the splendors of Matthew Arnold, Sir Walter Raleigh the younger, Keats, Thomas Hood, Harold Monro, and Swinburne, Berkeley Square itself might seem rather dull and drab, despite the fact that it is the most richly wooded of all London's squares, and that there still clings about it some faint flavor of aristocracy unsullied by the suggestion of ridicule which has enveloped its most famous rival ever since Gilbert wrote:

Hearts just as pure and fair
May beat in Belgrave Square
As in the lowly air
Of Seven Dials.

Clive once had a house there; and so had Horace Walpole, who wrote to George Montagu, on May 5, 1761, that his "two passions" were at that moment in "full bloom." Those two passions were lilacs—and nightingales.

* * *

But there is more than this question of association to the attraction of the song. The point of it is not experience, but the recollection of experience. The young man does not smile at the girl in the square: she only remembers that he smiled. She takes one incident out of the past and, in song and dance, makes it a permanent possession. She tries to give to it the endurance of art. She causes it to exist, long after it has vanished. That is what all writers attempt to do. They struggle to arrest the flow of time: and perhaps feel a peculiar sympathy for a similar effort in the unexpected atmosphere of a revue.

HAROLD HOBSON

To Which Shall I Listen?

From within, the voice of a reader
Breaks the silence, bringing lines
From poets, thinkers, translators
Of nature into song. And from without,
A summer rain is reading poetry
From the skies, dripping rhythmically
On the leaves of the maples.
Two poets vie for honors here:
The one, a man; the other, rain.

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The Christian Science Journal

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Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGE OF SANT' ANGELO, ROME: *A Painting by J. B. C. Corot*

COROT'S POPULARITY in his lifetime depended on the obvious and sentimental charm of his veiled, silvery, gray-green landscapes, of which he did so many after 1850. Today, too, the public ignores some of his best work. His early landscapes have a clarity and order which is classical in the best sense, and his figure pieces are only now beginning to receive merited recognition. These are his most important contribution to the French tradition.

This oil painting of a Roman scene was made during the first of Corot's three trips to Italy. Here he depicts the clear light of Italy, the contrasts of light and shadow. The forms are solid, and there is a freshness of observation and an ordered tranquillity.

Lifting the Ships

THE ZONE OF the canal is ten miles wide. It cuts as straight as it can, north-west from the Atlantic, south-west to the Pacific—more than forty miles as the seaplanes fly it. The zone is a swath of utter aloofness, cut through the planturous height of Panama. The locks are black iron and gray cement and stone planed smooth as the wood of the American barracks. The great gates silently and precisely swing. No machinery is visible as the huge steel knuckles clasp and hold the waters; loose and let the waters fall.

Boats proceed in single file through the segmented stages that lift them gradually to the Culebra Cut and gradually drop them into the Pacific. From Gatun Lake a dam of earthwork chokes the Chagres River that used to wind away under the mangroves. The waters of lake and river are now parcelled out in concrete basins. Gatun Lake remains half wild; here the boats can stretch themselves and dally among the cane-brake of the islands before the locks reprison them. The Culebra Cut is a gash in the mountain's face. Jagged and wild with verdure, its two lips rise against the fastidious Canal and against the vessels neatly puffing through the continent. Then the locks of Pedro Miguel and Miraflores pedantically lower the stolen waters of the Rio Grande into the tide of the Pacific.

The tropic wood and the rock will lift no boat from sea to sea. But the Canal will lift it. Long masses of cement, high hinges of steel. . . . Silent, invisibly moved, star-aloof, star-precise, the hand of man grasps the boat in its concrete fingers, raises it, pushes it along to the next hand, which lifts it farther. There on the top of the continent stands the ship. More fingers of exquisitely massive steel lower it to the Pacific.

Rails and a road border the Canal and serve its precision. Barracks, painted and proper, stand at attention in platoons. The flag of the United States snaps in the trade wind from its concrete towers.—From "South of Us," by WALDO FRANK. (New York: Garden City.)

Invincibilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON REMARQUE AUJOURD'HUI dans le monde un effort tendant à mesmériser les hommes, à leur faire accepter ces fausses croyances de l'entendement mortel: la force prime le droit, la puissance matérielle est invincible. Sous l'influence de ce mesmérisme, les hommes sont pris de frayeur, leur conscience est obscurcie par l'incertitude et l'effroi. Ils mettent en doute le pouvoir du bien. Ils se demandent si la justice et la miséricorde ont disparu de la terre. Ils sont déconcertés par les suggestions hypnotiques de la confusion et des défaites.

Cette fausse mentalité, ces sombres tableaux de croyances illusoires, voilà ce dont il faut à présent se détourner pour contempler les faits spirituels; seuls ils sont invincibles, et leur invincibilité s'est maintenue au cours des âges. La Bible met constamment en lumière ces faits spirituels, que le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, expose dans leur Science exacte. La force matérielle n'est pas le pouvoir. Seul l'Esprit constitue le pouvoir. Le droit prime la force. "Ce n'est ni par la puissance ni par la force, mais c'est par mon esprit, dit l'Éternel des armées" (Zacharie 4:6): voilà le décret de l'omnipotence.

Nous trouvons au chapitre vingt de II Chroniques, consacré à l'histoire d'Israël, un récit remarquable illustrant l'invincible pouvoir de l'Esprit. Une grande multitude s'avança contre les Israélites, qui semblaient tout à fait incapables de résister sur le plan matériel. S'adressant à Dieu, Josaphat fit cette prière: "Nous sommes sans force en face de cette nombreuse multitude qui s'avance contre nous et nous ne savons que faire; mais nos yeux se tournent vers toi." Alors au milieu de l'assemblée, "l'esprit de l'Éternel" saisit un homme, qui déclara: "Ainsi vous parle l'Éternel: Ne craignez point et ne soyez pas effrayés devant cette grande multitude; car ce n'est pas vous qui aurez à combattre, ce sera Dieu." Les Israélites furent exhortés à mettre toute leur confiance dans le pouvoir de la justice; ils obtinrent l'assurance que ce pouvoir serait victorieux. Ils allèrent donc à la rencontre de l'ennemi avec une avant-garde de chantres pour "célébrer l'Éternel" et louer "la beauté de la sainteté" (II Chroniques 20:21, version anglaise); il en résulta que leurs adversaires s'entre-détruisirent, et que les Israélites qui avaient mis leur confiance en Dieu restèrent en possession du champ de bataille et d'un immense butin.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne indiquent bien comment on démontre aujourd'hui le pouvoir spirituel. Ils se fondent sur cette donnée solide, qu'on peut suivre jusqu'à ses conclusions logiques: il existe une seule cause, un Dieu, un créateur, qui est Esprit ou Entendement. L'Entendement est infini; il s'exprime par des idées spirituelles invincibles. Mrs. Eddy mentionne la conviction "nécessaire à la juste compréhension des énergies invincibles et infinies de la Vérité et de l'Amour, en contraste avec les faiblesses et les fables de l'entendement fini et de l'existence matérielle" (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 30). Ces énergies invincibles et infinies ne sont jamais soit déplacées soit annulées par les craintes et les fables de l'entendement mortel, même si la prétendue force de ces fables remporte un triomphe temporaire. Au double point de vue moral et scientifique, il est impossible que le mal vainque le bien, que la pseudo-force matérielle annule le pouvoir spirituel.

Les humains doivent apprendre à vivre dans l'obéissance au Principe qui est Dieu; ils doivent accepter les faits de la réalité spirituelle, — en être toujours conscients, — car c'est l'armure invincible qui les protège contre les forces hypothétiques des armes matérielles ou du despotisme mental. Quels sont notamment ces faits invincibles? Le fait essentiel de l'être, c'est la totalité, l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien. Le bien infini s'exprime d'une manière infinie; le bien existe donc en abondance pour toutes les nations, pour tous les peuples de la terre. Ce qui constitue encore un fait spirituel, c'est que les qualités ou les attributs de l'Esprit — l'amour, la joie, la paix, la justice, l'intelligence, la miséricorde, la pureté, l'intégrité — ont seuls du pouvoir, car ils s'apparentent à la Divinité, à l'omnipotence. Seuls ils sont désirables et possèdent une valeur réelle. Par le fait, ceux qui cultivent ces qualités, qui les tiennent pour les valeurs et les nécessités primordiales de l'existence, demeurent dans la sécurité de la toute-puissance; leurs progrès les amènent à la prospérité, à la paix, à l'abondance croissantes. La nation dont les citoyens adoptent cette manière de vivre découvre des perspectives nouvelles et pratique de mieux en mieux la liberté; elle échappe aux entraves des croyances matérielles, à leur servitude, à leurs limitations; elle aborde le royaume de la suprématie spirituelle, où règne une splendeur qu'ignore le sens mortel. Veiller à ce que nos pensées obéissent au divin Principe qui crée et gouverne l'univers, revendiquer la présence et le pouvoir du Principe immuable, c'est être conscient de la sécurité, même quand l'entendement charnel publie autour de nous ses prétentions de guerre.

Dans l'Esprit ou l'Entendement infini, la guerre n'existe pas. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons sans cesse avoir conscience de cette invincible vérité, de cet impérieux fait de l'être. La Science Chrétienne exige que nous refusions d'accepter les prétentions de l'entendement charnel qui dit pouvoir créer la crainte et le doute, la confusion, la stupeur — qui soutient que sa volonté s'impose et que ses armes sont invincibles. Dieu gouverne Son univers avec justice, avec une rectitude immuable. Sa volonté seule s'accomplit sur la terre comme au ciel. Tout Scientiste Chrétien est maintenant appelé à rester ferme en se fondant sur ce que Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, appelle "l'invincible processus et la pureté du christianisme, guérissant les malades et sauvant les pécheurs" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 178).

"Il règne, le Seigneur Dieu tout-puissant." Ce fait invincible ne doit pas être mis en doute. Déclarons-nous avec intelligence pour le bien tout-puissant, soyons fermes dans cette compréhension, et nous aurons le bonheur de voir s'enfuir les prétendues forces du mal, cédant à l'invincibilité de Dieu, de la Vérité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Invincibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS AN EFFORT being made in the world today to mesmerize men into accepting the claims of the carnal mind that might makes right, and that material force is invincible. Under this mesmerism men's hearts fail for fear, and their minds are darkened by doubt and dismay. They doubt the power of good. They question the presence of justice and mercy in the land. They feel themselves helpless before the hypnotic suggestions of confusion and defeat.

It is time to turn from this false mentality, from the dark pictures of delusive beliefs to the truth of being, to those spiritual facts which alone are invincible, and which have maintained their invincibility throughout the ages. Those spiritual facts are illustrated throughout the Bible, and stated in their exact Science in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Material force is not power. Spirit alone is power. Right alone is might. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord" (Zechariah 4:6), is the dictum of omnipotence.

The invincible power of Spirit was well illustrated in the experience of the Israelites, as related in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles. The story tells how their enemies came against them in such great numbers that they seemed utterly unable to meet them with material power. Turning to God, Jehoshaphat prayed saying, "We have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do: but our eyes are upon thee." Then "came the spirit of the Lord" upon one of their number, who declared, "Thus saith the Lord unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's." Further words of encouragement bade them trust fully in the power of righteousness, and the assurance that the battle would be won for them by this power. They went out to meet their enemy with "singers unto the Lord" going before the army, praising "the beauty of holiness," with the result that their enemies destroyed one another, and the field of battle with the riches of the foe was left to those who put their trust in God.

How to demonstrate spiritual power today is made clear in the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings are based on the hypothesis which alone is sound and can be followed to logical conclusions, namely, there is one cause, one God and creator, Spirit or Mind. Mind is infinite, expressed in invincible, spiritual ideas. Mrs. Eddy speaks of the "conviction necessary to the right apprehension of the invincible and infinite energies of Truth and Love, as contrasted with the foibles and fables of finite mind and material existence" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 30). Those "invincible and infinite energies" are never displaced or annulled by the fears and fables of mortal mind, no matter what temporal triumph the fancied force of those fables may seem to have. It is both a moral and a scientific impossibility for evil to overcome good, for material so-called force to annul spiritual power.

Mankind must learn to live in obedience to Principle, which is God, to accept the facts of spiritual reality, and to be ever aware of them as an invincible armor against the suppositional force of material weapons or mental despotism. What are some of these invincible facts? The fundamental fact of being is the allness and all-power of God, good. Infinite good expresses itself infinitely; therefore, there is an abundance of good for all nations and peoples on the earth. It is a spiritual fact that qualities or attributes of Spirit, such as love, joy, peace, justice, intelligence, mercy, purity, integrity, being allied to Deity or omnipotence, alone have power. They alone are desirable. They alone have true value. It is a fact that the individual who cultivates these qualities, who regards them as the paramount values and necessities of existence, dwells in the safety of omnipotence, and progresses into ever-increasing prosperity, peace, and abundance. The nation whose citizens so live, progresses toward new inventions and ways of freedom; freedom from the trammels, the bondage, the limitations of material beliefs, into paths of spiritual supremacy and splendor unknown to mortal sense. To keep one's thoughts in obedience to the divine Principle that creates and governs the universe, to claim the presence and power of immutable Principle, is to be aware of safety even in the midst of the carnal mind's claim of war.

In infinite Mind or Spirit there is no war. Christian Science enables us to keep awake to this invincible truth, to this imperative fact of being. It demands that we refuse to accept the claim of the carnal mind that it has power to create fear and doubt, power to confuse and stupefy; that its will is imperative, and its weapons invincible. God is governing His universe in immutable righteousness and justice. His will alone is being done in earth as in heaven. The call has come to every Christian Scientist to stand unmoved in what Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has called (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 178) "the invincible process and purity of Christianity whereby the sick are healed and sinners saved."

"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." There must be no doubt of this invincible fact. As we stand in intelligent awareness of omnipotent good, it will be our privilege to see the so-called forces of evil swept away before the invincibility of Truth, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Housekeeping At Walden

I HAD THIS advantage, at least, in my mode of life, over those who were obliged to look abroad for amusement, to society and the theatre, that my life itself was become my amusement and never ceased to be novel. It was a drama of many scenes and without an end. If we were always indeed getting our living, and regulating our lives according to the last and best mode we had learned, we should never be troubled with ennui. Follow your genius closely enough, and it will not fail to show you a fresh prospect every hour. Housework was a pleasant pastime. When my floor was dirty, I rose early, and, setting all my furniture out of doors on the grass, bed and bedstead making but one budget, dashed water on the floor, and sprinkled white sand from the pond on it, and then with a broom scrubbed it clean and white; and by the time the villagers had broken their fast the morning sun had dried my house sufficiently to allow me to move in again, and my meditations were almost uninterrupted. It was pleasant to see my whole household effects out on the grass, making a little pile like a gypsy's pack, and my three-legged table, from which I did not remove the books and pen and ink, standing amid the pines and hickories. They seemed glad to get out themselves, and as if unwilling to be brought in. I was sometimes tempted to stretch an awning over them and take my seat there. It was worth the while to see the sun shine on these things, and hear the free wind blow on them; so much more interesting most familiar objects look out of doors than in the house.—From "Walden, or Life in the Woods," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

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Table-Bells Are Becoming Museum Pieces

ONCE UPON A time, a bell stood at the right hand of the woman who presided at the table. Another bell stood beside the Guild President, when the Guild was in session. They were handsome things, those small, but necessary pieces of furniture, frequently masterpieces from the shops of the metal workers. Silver was sometimes employed in the making, but more often bronze or brass.

But table-bells went out when electricity came in, when hostesses learned to push buttons to summon their maids. Guilds changed into unions, and the speaker's voice, or a mallet, succeeded the handy bell. And so it happened that invention and progress thrust these pretty things into the antique or junk shops from which lovers of art in metal soon began their rescue; and table-bells of the past became collectors' items.

* * *

France is rich in these souvenirs of other days. One such stands on the table beside me, used now as a paper-weight, and the uninitiated never suspect that the rather unusual, old bronze statuette ever did duty as a bell. It is the figure of a marquise of the days of Louis XIV. The hair is beautifully dressed and topped by a dainty cap; the bodice is cut square and low, bordered with rich trimming; the short sleeves are ruffled, and the elaborate skirt falls in graceful, if set, folds. One hand holds a bouquet, the other clasps a book. The little marquise smiles, and the slightly turned head gives the impression that she greets someone. A lovely lady she is, of other times and other peoples, standing here on the loose papers at my side.

How old is she? Some two hundred and fifty years, but still a youthful-faced *grande dame*. Whom she served, masquerading as a bell, I have no way of knowing. But certainly she served. The top of her cap and the back of her dress are polished smooth. Many a hand must have grasped her firmly to give the bronze that satiny appearance. Milady's chin and nose and right arm have not been missed either, for each has acquired a shine that no powder would remove! But why want to remove it? The brightness only makes of her a happier-looking creature.

* * *

A Joan of Arc bell accompanied the marquise from Marseilles to occupy a place at the other end of my table. Scarcely half the height of the fine lady, Joan is; nevertheless, a high-headed, valiant figure, with arms crossed, her form encased in armor, a sword at her side. Her hair is cropped—a short, straight mass. No smile adorns her sober face. Time and much use have worn away all sharpness of line; but the lights that fall upon her bring out the richness of the bronze, heightening the tints that range from something akin to gold to a depth that is almost black.

The precise opposite of the marquise is Joan. Yet two things they have in common—both are thoroughly French and both are mute. Their tongues, it seems, have been unable to withstand the wear of time.

A. C.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1940

N.H. Democrats Favor Drafting GOP Governor

Murphy, however, has said he will not be a candidate for any office on either ticket.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13—While the movement to draft Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomintion appears to be gaining momentum, the Governor's remarks fail to clear up the situation. Indeed, they only deepen the already perplexing mystery.

Maj. Edward J. Gallagher, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a business associate of the Governor, says that Governor Murphy has declared he will take the Democratic gubernatorial nomination if it is offered him.

It was Major Gallagher who urged the Governor file as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and as a result of the Governor's failure to file has launched a drive to have the Democrats write in Governor Murphy's name at next month's primaries.

Clyde Keefe of Dover is the only Democrat who has filed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

It is reported that the draft-Murphy movement is receiving good response and the recognized fact that it has been the support of Democrats that has elected him in the past, even on the Republican ticket, make it seem somewhat possible that he may do the practically unheard-of feat in New Hampshire politics of being nominated by a write-in vote.

Governor Causes Confusion

It should be remembered that what the Governor has had to say on the subject has been confusing. In the first place, he said that he would not be a candidate this year for any office on the Republican ticket, then came the suggestion that he would file as a Democrat which was followed by his declaration that he would not seek any office on the Democratic ticket.

Now comes Mr. Gallagher's assertion that the Governor will take the Democratic gubernatorial nomination if it is handed to him. The Governor is quoted as saying in connection with the visit of President Roosevelt to Portsmouth last Saturday that "the first thing the President said to me was that he understood I was going to become a Democrat. I told him I thought they were going to try to force me into it against my will." The Governor continued that his stand on the possibilities of a Democratic draft would depend "entirely on the affairs of the State and nation at that time."

Would Not Be First

If he accepts the Democratic gubernatorial nomination he pointed out that he "would not be the first Republican to accept principles of the Democratic Party."

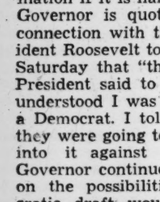
Admittedly, there is a background story to this possible switch of a Republican Governor to the ranks of the opposition party. Just a few weeks ago the Governor was seeking the Republican vice-presidential nomination at a convention to which he failed to get elected as a delegate. Just a few weeks ago many of his political associates gave him a reception with the hopes that he would announce himself as a candidate for re-election as a Republican.

But through it all, from the start of his political life, Governor Murphy has been what might well be termed a New Deal Republican.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Broken cloudiness, continued warm this afternoon, followed by showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest Wednesday.



Maine: Showers, cooler in west and north portions tonight; Wednesday cloudy and cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers, cooler in north portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy and cooler with showers in extreme south portion.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest over central and north portions Wednesday; weather cloudy with showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	85	New York	73	83
Chicago	74	94	Norfolk	78	85
Denver	56	81	Philadelphia	73	84
Los Angeles	64	83	St. Louis	74	89
Miami	78	90	San Francisco	52	73
Minneapolis	70	91	Washington	76	93
New Orleans	77	91			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 13.
B—Maximum, Aug. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:35 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 9:14 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:19 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Draft Move Raises Issue Of Labor Discrimination

Discrimination against men workers in favor of women because of the prospect of conscription swung into the local labor possibilities today as one of the big restaurant chains of the city reported that, contrary to its custom, it was giving preference to women in filling vacancies.

"We are making some gradual changes as we go along for our own protection with reference to the draft," an official commented.

However, this change is not typical of business. Inquiry today brought out these angles:

1. No general trend away from men has shown up, it was said by labor officials at the State House. This was the first instance to come to notice.

2. The restaurant field is a specialized one which favors women employees by its nature.

Only Replacements Involved

3. Only replacements are being made by the restaurant chain, it was definitely stated. No men are being let out to give jobs to women.

4. No great significance attaches to the move in the restaurant business here, because most of the other chains have regularly employed women as counter girls. This chain, it was said, was out of line with the usual practice, and is now moving toward what others had done when conscription was no issue.

5. A switch from men to women was viewed by some impartial labor authorities as evening up things in the restaurant trade, because of the recent State law requiring that women in industry in this State can work no more than 9 hours a day and that they must put in nine hours within a period of 10. Because this statute prevents a waitress from serving three meals a day, some establishments have replaced women waitresses with men.

Field for Discrimination

6. As to the chance of discrimination against men at large, union leaders declared that any such effort would, if it occurred, be most likely to appear in the field of unorganized labor.

7. Displacement of men, if resorted to, was viewed as possibly a means of cutting wages.

"In general it is discrimination to replace men with women doing the same work because the man is the breadwinner of the family," said Salvatore Cameiio, First Vice-President of the State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a member of the Executive Board of the United Rubber Workers of America, today.

"If cases of discrimination occur because of the draft, the pressure will be less marked in organized labor, because in this field you have collective bargaining, grievance committees, and a chance to discuss questions with management."

The restaurant chain which is giving a preference to women in hiring new workers to fill vacancies does not by any means intend to discharge any men to make places for women, said an official.

Ultimately the new policy, which had a beginning before the draft discussion, may result in sifting in 100 to 200 women out of a total of 700 or 800 employees, it was said.

Fourth of WPA Workers On Bay State Defense Jobs

Massachusetts has five times its usual number of Work Projects Adminstration workers on projects of national defense, and awaits a "go ahead" signal on five more defense projects costing $1,068,910, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced today.

Ordinarily only 5 per cent of the WPA enrollment work on national defense projects, building airports, military camps, remodeling armories, rehabilitating utilities and building, the Administrator said.

At present about 25 per cent, or 16,500, are enlisted in these projects, he added.

Proposed projects now in process include repair and rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at the United States Army Base in Boston at a cost of $107,777; improvements to U. S. Maritime Commission facilities in Boston Harbor, $163,750; enlarging, grading and construction at Westfield Airport, $383,850; improvement of buildings and facilities at Fort Devens in Ayer, $150,000, and construction of a municipal airport at New Bedford, $263,535.

All New England States are participating in the national defense program of the WPA, either in actual construction work or training WPA workers for the skilled trades.

Twelve airports will be under construction in Maine when the program there reaches its peak, Col. John J. McDonough, regional administrator of the WPA, said. WPA workers are already working on five projects sponsored by the War Department, said Mr. McDonough.

In Connecticut, six airport projects are under way, one of them in Stratford for $628,945. Another in Hartford is estimated at $339,-871.

Submarine and Coast Guard projects at New London have drawn $136,000, and a military reservation at East Lyme, $12,627.

Projects have been submitted for New Hampshire, but have not as yet been approved, and until the latter action has been taken, the identity of the new projects will be kept a secret.

McMasters Forgeries Claimed

Continued from Page 1

natures, he added, were written by 27 persons.

"There is no question in my mind, but that a group of 27 persons sat around a table and took turns filling out these papers, one by one," Mr. Osborne said. The expert also testified that he believed three different groups of persons wrote the names on the papers containing the 11,000 forgeries he found among the 20,000 names he examined.

Claims Fraud in Quincy

A total of 1,050 fraudulent names were found in Mr. McMasters' papers from Quincy, Mr. Osborne added. Out of 38 nomination papers, 15 were completely fraudulent, while there were other fraudulent names on the 23 remaining sheets.

Supporting his testimony, Mr. Osborne exhibited enlarged photostatic copies of nomination papers in which he matched those signatures which he contended were written by the same hand. He added that usually one writer only wrote two signatures on a sheet, although in some instances the same writer wrote three or four names on a sheet. In some instances, he said one writer would write the first name on a sheet, the seventh, the fourteenth, and other writers take similar turns.

The 1,000 witnesses were summoned by Charles B. Rugg, counsel for John Holmes, former Republican representative from Brockton, who challenged the validity of the McMasters papers, insisting that thousands of the signatures were fraudulent.

Under a 1939 law, Mr. McMasters had to file at least 52,977 valid signatures to qualify for a position on the November ballot.

Out of the 1,000 witnesses, Mr. Rugg placed on the stand only 10, who each denied signing the papers.

Crowd Cheers Governor

The overflow crowd extended a hearty ovation to Governor Saltonstall when he appeared shortly after 10 o'clock to testify that he personally signed a nomination paper signifying his acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor.

Mr. McMasters had challenged the validity of Governor Saltonstall's signature, contending that the Governor did not sign the paper. However, after the Governor had testified to his own signature, Mr. McMasters said he would accept the Governor's word.

Witnesses called to testify against the McMasters papers were obviously annoyed that they had been called from their jobs or from their homes to spend the better part of a day in the humid Gardner Auditorium. Numerous persons sought to testify early so that they could return to their jobs without loss of pay or to return home to prepare dinner for their families.

The audience cheered Mr. Rugg when the Republican counsel announced after putting on 10 witnesses that those 10 witnesses had proved his case and that he no longer needed the presence of the 1,000 witnesses.

Witnesses' Grand Exodus

Alvah L. Stinson, counsel for Mr. McMasters, drew a series of boos when he said that he wished to cross-examine every one of the witnesses. Judge Wilfred Bolster, Chairman of the Commission, told Mr. Rugg that "they are your witnesses. You may excuse them."

Mr. Rugg did excuse the witnesses, thus causing a mass exodus of practically four-fifths of the audience.

Defense Brings Rush for Patriotic Jewelry

Plants in Providence and Attleboro are busy—New styles make up for lack of stones.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—"Stars and Stripes Forever"—especially now!

Store counters the country over, from five and dime to Tiffany's, are brightly appealing with the red, white, and blue. New England, the Nation's manufacturing jewelry center, throbs with accelerated beat in an effort to keep up with America's new "yen" for lapel emblems, flag pins, tri-color necklaces, and other adornment in the mood of the times.

Overnight came this cry for patriotic costume jewelry. Down from shelves, dusty since World War days, came dies for American flag pins. Into factories in Providence, R. I., trooped a new army—an army of girls. Providence public schools started classes in enamel painting so "graduates" might take places at the benches to meet the demand.

Deftly steady, young fingers glued pin-point rhinestones onto fields of blue, painted stripes, red and white, until over the land spilled more than 100,000 flag pins a week, according to the estimate of Robert Rice of the New England Glass Works. And the cloudburst is still on.

Providence felt the downpour first, because this is the major source of supply—with the help of other jewelry factories in the neighboring town of Attleboro, Mass. Usually, summer months are dull. But not these warm days of 1940. Over 200 workers have been added to the staff of one concern, and the count of extra help for all of the factories collectively is said to go well beyond the 500 figure.

Costume jewelers, watching orders come in, pins go out, and pay rolls go up, hum "God Bless America."

Only one small cloud darkens this bright industrial horizon.

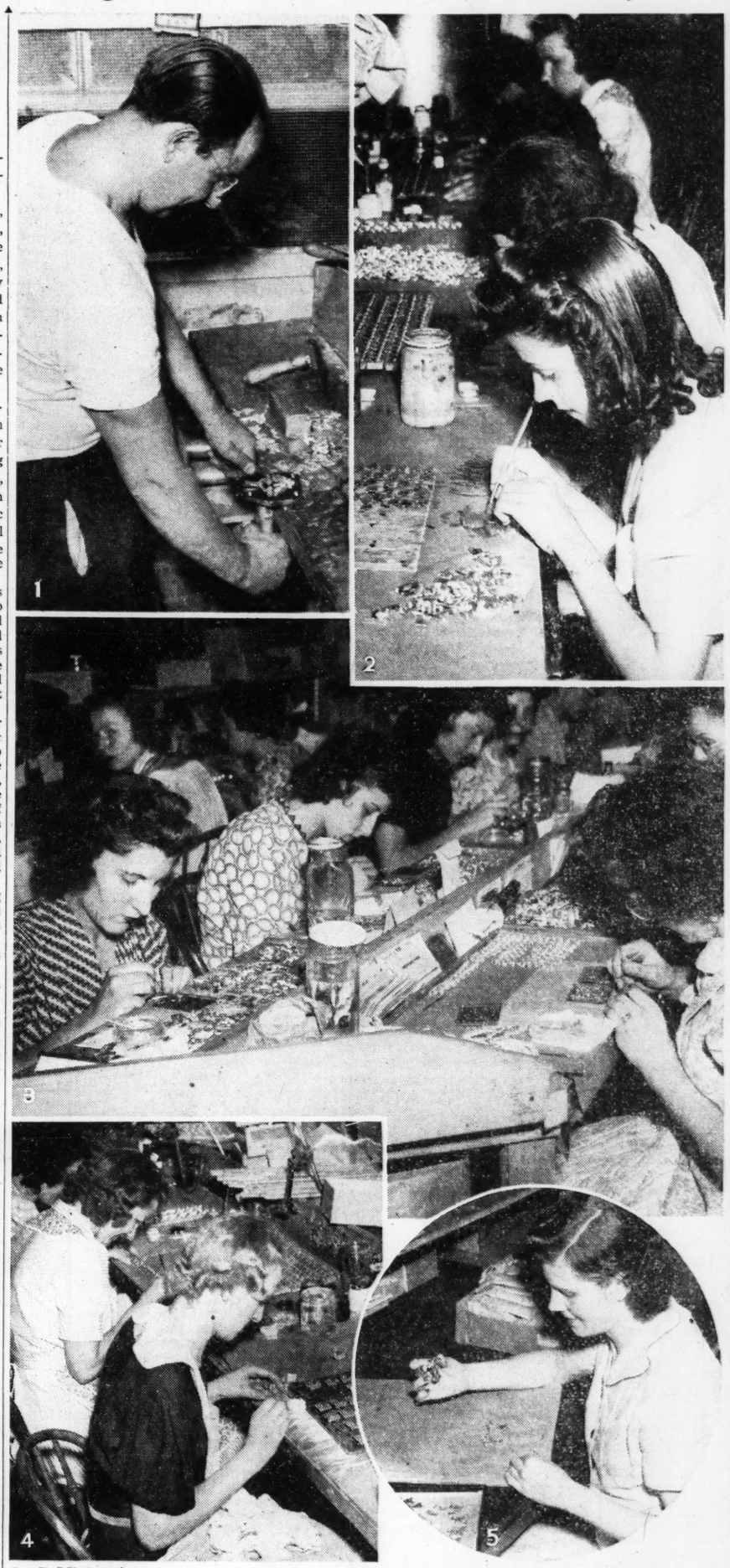
It's too small now to even cast a shadow. But it's growing.

It is the threat that manufacturers have reached the end of their stock of synthetic and semi-precious stones—stones that have always come from middle Europe—Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Italy, Austria.

Even now certain sizes are running low, and pins that were entirely jeweled to begin with, even to stripes of red and white stones, are partially painted today.

Meanwhile, resourceful designers are turning out patriotic jewelry in other molds than flags—molds that do not necessarily call for stones. There's the bowknot, for instance. "That is one of the most popular pieces we turn out," declared Mr. Rice. Ready for the market, too, he confided, are some brand new numbers—Betsy Ross, the original American flagmaker; the famous Liberty Bell; and the American eagle—all in pins.

There's really nothing new in it—this penchant for patriotic emblems in war-time. People felt that way during the World War, say the Providence jewelers. Flag pins were worn then, too. And during the Civil War; in fact, one jeweler recalled that "flag pins have been made off and on for years, whenever there has been any particular occasion to make people want to show their patriotism."



By a Staff Photographer

Making Patriotic Costume Jewelry

1. Breaking a bright, new American eagle pin out of a bronze mold at the New England Glass Works in Providence, R. I.

2. Finishing touches to the American flag pins, as tray after tray leaves the hands of Providence painters for points west, north and south.

3. These and many more are answering the call of American patriotism as costume jewelry factories in Providence hum to the tune of added business.

4. A fine brush, a steady hand, 13 stripes and a field of blue.

5. A tray of new pins ready for wrapping—the Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross, and the American eagle all set for the trip to market.

Dredged Space Sought for Boats At Savin Hill

A deeper yacht anchorage will be dredged in Savin Hill Bay, if the War Department approves a request of the State Department of Public Works to dredge a new water lane.

Under the present plan, the anchorage will be 800 feet long and 400 feet wide. It is planned to dredge it to a depth of 5 feet at mean low tide. The location will be south of the main channel, 400 feet westerly from the center line of the Old Colony Parkway Bridge.

Any marine interests that wish to protest must file their objections with the War Department before Thursday. However, yachting enthusiasts pointed out today that there is a need for a deeper channel in the Bay, as only smaller craft can move about in that area at the present time.

He Was a Tentmate of Kipling in Boer War

"I played Antonio to Sir Henry Irving's Shylock when he was knighted at Windsor Castle. I remember Ellen Terry was Portia."

It is Capt. Benjamin Scovell speaking. He recalls the glory and romance of 50 years on the stages of America and Europe.

In Boston to give readings and excerpts from famous plays, Captain Scovell leaned back in his chair and talked of the great stars with whom he once "trod the boards." Madame Modjeska, Julia Marlowe, Ellen Terry, Sarah Truax to many are merely fabulous names that once appeared on Town Hall posters. To Captain Scovell the mention of their names recalls little homely things like the time Ellen Terry teased Sir Henry Irving because his legs looked so thin in his Shakespearean tights as Hamlet. Casually, the Captain mentions that Sir Henry was his uncle.

The Captain has an especial affection for New England. He was graduated from Harvard in '95—but more important he first appeared on the stage there in a Hasty Pudding show as queen of the fairies in "Jack and the Beanstalk."

After that he gave himself to the stage, apparently with a single-minded devotion. And the stage repaid with more than a small measure of success.

In intervals of his stage career the Captain attended two wars and at one of them he met a young man who wrote verses. That was the Boer War and he was sent out from London as a war correspondent for the London Chronicle and Graphic. "Well," says the Captain, "I was assigned a tentmate. He was a thin young fellow, always writing verse. Name Rudyard Kipling. He wrote 'Boots' and 'Tommy Atkins' right in our tent."

Later on, in the World War, the Captain was sent out from Canada with the Princess Pats. "I had the silliest title," he says, "they called me 'Actor, Entertainer and Cheerio.' Wasn't that a fine thing to call a fightin' man?"

But war service to the Captain was just an intermission between acts. He toured for many years with the famous Ben Greet Shakespearean Company, appearing several hundred times as Hamlet.

"I've done everything from Simon Legree to Hamlet," says the Captain. "I knew them all. I still do."

What does he think of today's Hamlets? "I saw Leslie Howard, he was fine. I've seen and played the part for so many times. It's hard for me to judge."

Will the stage ever come back? "I think it will on the television. I think television will do to the movies what they did to the stock companies."

But remembering the past is only an avocation with Captain Scovell. After 50 years of footlights he feels most at home behind them. He likes to do programs for Boy's Camps.

J. R.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:58, 6:55, 9:55.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:55. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, 11 a. m. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl From Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Revue. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:45, 10:50. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Snow White." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars," "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brilliante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Tremont—
"A Star Is Born," with Fredric March. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:25, 5:35, 8:50. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

University—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "My Favorite Wife." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Loue Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "Josette," featuring Simone Simon, Don Ameche and Robert Young.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Permit Case Draws Rebuke From Fin Com

District Attorney asked to probe delays in East Boston bid for a slaughterhouse.

The Boston Finance Commission today charged that before a $25 permit was obtained from the Boston Health Department for a chicken slaughterhouse in East Boston, the applicants found it necessary to pay $1,200 in attorneys' fees to four lawyers, obtain personal intercession with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by one of the lawyers who is also a municipal judge, and wait seven months for a final decision.

The Finance Commission also sent certain evidence in connection with the case to District Attorney William J. Foley for further investigation.

Censuring these delays and calling for a speeding of City Hall administrative machinery, the Commission in a report to the City Council today declared the application should have been either granted or refused by the Health Department without lengthy postponement. "One of the most salutary results which could follow, the hearings on this matter," the report said, "would be a general change in departmental attitude towards procrastination in attending to applications and petitions."

This "abuse," the Commission went on, is not confined to any one department or any one administration. In this particular case, it pointed out, there was no legal requirement that the granting of the permit have the Mayor's approval.

Foley Gets Transcript

The report disclosed that the Commission has turned over to District Attorney Foley a transcript of the testimony given at public hearings which the Commission held during its investigation of the circumstances of this case, and also an affidavit signed by Philip Greenberg, an unsuccessful applicant for a permit, who testified at the hearing.

The affidavit, which purported to amend Mr. Greenberg's testimony at the hearing, alleged that a relative of a high city official told Mr. Greenberg's lawyer, George Leary, that a payment of $2,000 would be necessary before a license could be obtained.

It was reported at City Hall that in presenting this evidence to Mr. Foley the Commission also urged him to call the persons mentioned in the affidavit for questioning.

The Commission found no truth in the repeated allegations by City Councilor James S. Coffey, upon whose request the investigation was started, that a large amount of graft had been paid to officials in City Hall before the permit was granted to the successful applicants.

The successful applicants, Jacob and Harry Furman, first sought a permit to use the location at 11 Lewis Street, East Boston, for a chicken slaughterhouse last September. In December, following unsuccessful attempts to obtain the permit, Frank J. Burke, Special Justice of the Boston Municipal Court and office associate of a friend of the Furmans' lawyers, interviewed Mayor Tobin in an effort to get the permit, the report relates.

Conflicting Testimony

The Mayor stated he wished to inspect the location, but this was not done, and matters dragged on until May 14, when the permit was finally granted. The report gave an account of much conflicting testimony from witnesses at the public hearing regarding conversations, reports, and statements purported to have been made by the successful applicants and several unsuccessful ones concerning the granting of the permit.

Condemning as beyond toleration the "system of administering licenses" whereby the City takes $25 as a fee but the licensee must pay in excess of $1,000 for professional services, the Commission urges that red tape be ended and the fee be raised to more nearly cover the City's actual administrative costs in supervising the operation of such plants as slaughterhouses after they are in operation.

Judge Burke, the Commission relates, received $500 for his services in connection with the granting of the license, which included two interviews with the Mayor. Three other lawyers, Simon H. Kugell, Joseph V. Carroll, and Charles F. Hilly, received or were promised a total of $700.

"There is no acceptable evidence . . . that the lawyers received or were promised more than the fees listed above—$1,200," the report continued. "Nor is there any acceptable evidence that more than the total of the fees as listed was paid by the Furmans for the license."

Neither is there any evidence that Councilor Coffey or his family "was in any way a party to procuring the license for the Furmans," the Commission added.

Saco Man Promoted

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—James A. Adams, who rose from State Police ranks to become head of the Portland Automobile Registry office, today was named Maine's Temporary Chief Motor Vehicle Inspector. The Saco native succeeds Burtis F. Fowler, who is under court martial sentence of demotion and eight months' suspension for violating department regulations.

Belgian Group Plans Factory To Make Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 13—Preparations for the establishment of a new industry here are being completed as the Gevaert Company, Belgian photographic film and paper concern, is remodeling the old Greylock B. Mill, formerly owned by the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates.

The Belgian company purchased the building some time ago, and expects by Jan. 1 to have it in operation, with a payroll list of 100 hands. Manager Leo B. Stuckens has stated that within a year, the number of employees will be doubled, and places the eventual maximum number at 500 to 600.

Among the reasons for the selection of Williamstown as the site for the Gevaert's only American plant are its dry air and pure water, free from minerals, factors which are essential in the manufacture of the photographic products. An artesian well has been drilled, and another will be provided.

The factory will manufacture its own paper from raw materials purchased in America. The mill now has 84,000 square feet of floor space and an addition to be built will increase this to 108,000. Products will be shipped by truck to points in the East and by rail to the West.

Mr. Stuckens' brother and another Company engineer may soon be in a position to leave France for America to assist at the new plant. Skilled American engineers have been secured.

Gloucester Mayor Host to Celebration Leaders Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13—In opening its two days of celebration, Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen of Gloucester will entertain a large party of celebrities at the Tavern at noon tomorrow, then join the Port-of-Gloucester-Day parade and review the program scheduled for the afternoon. Following fireworks and the evening program at Stage Fort Park, a benefit entertainment will be given at the Casino at 11 p. m.

Thursday has been designated Defense Day. At noon Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, General Chairman of the observance, will entertain Miss Ruth Nichols, Bernt Balchen, Capt. Robert Fogg and other guest aviators at her home, Saint Briavel.

Resort Shops at Lake Placid Nantucket . . Magnolia

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Sizes 34 to 40 In Beautiful Summer Colors for Campus Wear

CARDIGAN $12.50

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White Navy - Sky Aquamarine Shell Pink - Bottle Green Cherry - Yellow - Natural

Sport Coats, Capes, Scarfs, Hats, Shawls and Accessories

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Works for Citizenship

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher

Cultivation Secretary of the International Institute

Aid for Aspiring U. S. Citizens Is Life Work of Boston Woman

Citizenship is more than a hobby with Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher, Cultivation Secretary of Boston's International Institute. It's her life work.

Miss Mosher started out 20 years ago with the Y. W. C. A., in its employment office, and, because of her background of European travel with her father, who was in the consular service, she became, successively, international and Americanization secretary for the Y. W. C. A. "The Central Europeans became my special charge," Miss Mosher recalled.

It was a woman from Estonia who started Miss Mosher thinking about the question of citizenship. Miss Mosher had seen the woman settled in a job, had taken her to the theater, helped her find a home, pick out American clothes.

"Then one day the woman asked me, 'But how do I become an American citizen?' That set me to thinking. I didn't know at that time myself how to answer her question. And it so happened that at about that same time, three others, a Syrian, an Armenian, and an Italian, asked the same question. I dusted around and found someone who could talk to our group about citizenship. That was the last Thursday of the month, and we've had a citizenship meeting then ever since."

Miss Mosher came with the International Institute about 1925, approximately two years after it had been started, just as it got fully organized.

Miss Mosher likes to recall her interesting childhood, which was divided between Nice, on the French Riviera, and the Thuringian Forest in Germany, in Sonneberg, located in the Duchy of Sachs-Meinigen.

The odd thing to an American child was that none of the children there played with dolls.

Miss Mosher feels that her background has much to do with her understanding of the peoples of so many different nationalities today.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In co-operation with the

HONORABLE MAURICE J. TOBIN,

Mayor of the City of Boston

the Boston Housing Authority announces

that application forms are now available for 3291 low-rent dwellings in four new developments at Charlestown, South Boston, Mission Hill (Roxbury) and Lenox Street (Roxbury).

These dwellings, located on sites formerly covered by unsafe and insanitary buildings, are intended for Boston's low-income families of American citizens now living under housing conditions which are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Application forms may be obtained at offices of the Authority, public libraries, police and fire stations, health centers, and numerous social agencies throughout Boston.

The Boston Housing Authority will appreciate the assistance of the public generally in bringing this announcement to the attention of Boston's low-income families in need of decent, safe and sanitary housing and eligible for these dwellings.

Boston Housing Authority

John A. Breen, Chairman

Reverend Thomas R. Reynolds — Bradbury F. Cushing

Harold Field Kellogg — John Carroll

Defense Work In R. I. Halts Relief Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—Rhode Island's employment boom is indicated by the slowing down of completion of WPA and State Unemployment Relief projects, according to reports reaching here.

With the mills and factories absorbing hundreds of former workers, building tradesmen flocking to the construction at the Quonset Point $25,000,000 Naval Air Base, and skilled mechanics being taken on at the machine shops here and the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, reports are that many of the major WPA projects will not be completed on schedule and that SUR work will lag. Several of the projects have progressed so far that it was said they must be carried on to completion.

One of the major WPA projects which is causing concern is that in East Providence where a $112,743 fire alarm system has received Federal approval. Town officials say that it is doubtful whether the project will be started because WPA electricians are rapidly being absorbed in private industry.

The same picture is true in Cranston where there is a shortage of laborers. The Public Works Commission, Frank J. Durfee, says that due to the fact that many laborers have gone into private industry the drainage system being installed by the SUR will be in construction for several months.

Business Is Up In Boston For The Third Week

Port of Boston

Boston experienced its third consecutive week of improved business. There was an encouraging rise in duties collected and imports also jumped.

Wool continued to be a prime cause for port rejoicing and the increase was attributed by port authorities to be due to the fact that wool growers in South America were looking to the United States for a new source of revenue since European markets are nearly closed.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Aug. 17, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	416,979	358,424
Imports for Warehouse	1,379,742	258,687
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	416,976	358,424
Duties collected	460,247	346,350
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,908,816	424,803
	Fiscal year July 1-Aug. 17	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	13,062,772	4,976,438
Duties collected	$2,908,539	$2,417,349

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Walter Castro

This youth, who comes from the North End, Boston, and is in his second year at Mechanics Arts High School, is one of the big attractions at Agassiz Village, summer home of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation at West Poland, Maine. He is the Town Crier. In a 17th century costume of white stockings, starched collar and cuffs, black suit and high crown hat he gets the camp boys up in the morning, calls them to meals, announces coming events and on Visitors' Day acts as a guide. Nearly 1,000 underprivileged boys from Boston will have vacationed at the camp by the time summer ends. On Friday, Aug. 23, the camp will dedicate a new dining hall and kitchen as part of the celebration of its fifth anniversary.

New Hampshire Farmer Folk Gather for Study of Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 13—Over a thousand New Hampshire men and women came from all parts of the State to attend the sessions of Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at the University of New Hampshire, Fred Engelhardt, President. They joined a throng of 500 boys and girls already here for Camp Carlisle, the annual 4-H State gathering. The young folks spend their mornings in sports and recreation, their afternoons in agricultural and home economics classes.

Observation and discussion played an importnt part in the day's meetings as farmers watched the culling of dairy cows, identified and inspected pasture and hay plants, and saw the proper way to handle bees.

R. H. Lush of the National Fertilizer Association, recommended pasture improvement as the best and cheapest way of getting economical milk production from the dairy herd. "Pastures have been worn out by years of abuse," he pointed out. "Application of fertilizer, rotation, clipping, and use of annual crops for supplement are all necessary for a good grass program for the farm."

Allan Latham, of Connecticut, advised farmers "not to keep bees just because they like honey, as it may be too expensive." But the person who has a real interest in bees and likes to watch them work should by all means keep them, he said. He advised would-be keepers to start with two colonies, and expand later. Henry Bailey Stevens, assistant director of the New Hampshire Extension Service, also speaking to beekeepers, pointed out that besides the value of honey and of fruit pollination, bees give the keeper opportunity to study social organization. Their technique may be useful to consider, he noted, in the modern economic order.

President Engelhardt, speaking to the homemakers on the value of democracy, said:

"It is time that we pull away from the cheapest way to achieve our ends; that is, by denouncing our government, by complaining about taxes, by finding fault with the schools. It is time that we begin to evaluate the blessings our country has provided and realize how little we have paid for all we have in contrast to other peoples."

Hand-Loom Class Revives Skill of Early New England

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 13—Hand-loom weaving has been revived by the Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries, at Weston, in southern Vermont, with all the art of an earlier century. A group of eight women has completed a four weeks' course under the direction of Miss Bertha Hewitt, to end one of the most interesting programs yet sponsored by the organization.

Having as its objective the revival of crafts upon which former generations depended for existence, the Guild each summer seeks to develop the skills and products of early America. Since the opening of class in the studio in July spinning and weaving have been taught. Utilizing ancient looms, the students made rugs, coverlets, purses, runners and articles of apparel. One of them went through the entire process of making woolen cloth—from preparation of the wool from her own sheep to the weaving of the cloth.

"With tweeds from Scotland, England and Ireland no longer available for importation into this country, it is our hope to develop a genuine native tweed industry here," said Vrest Orton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Guild. "Eventually, according to our tentative plans, we expect to be able to buy Vermont-grown wool to wash, card, spin and weave it right here, and to produce Weston woven woolen tweeds for American men and women. We hope to be able to use the old-fashioned vegetable dyes instead of the German dyes that have been used so much in the textile industry in recent years. We have made only a small beginning this summer, but the success of the school and the enthusiasm of the pupils have served to illustrate that our plan is feasible and not too visionary."

Sheep once roamed the Vermont hills where now dairy cattle are mostly to be found. About the middle of the last century there were large numbers of sheep in the State, and Vermont was near the top in production of wool. When the industry moved westward, the pre-eminence was gradually lost. In recent years, however, an effort has been made to re-stock many of the back hill pastures with flocks.

This thought was in mind when the Guild decided that weaving would be an appropriate unit of its program. A call was sent out over New England for the gift or loan of old looms. Owners fished them out of their barns and attics and finally eight were obtained, all more than 100 years old. In addition to complete weaving equipment, a fine collection of old spinning equipment was gathered together. The revival of the utensils brought back lost names such as carders, clock reel, swifts, niddy-noddy (earliest type of skein winder), skaren (spool rack), and raddle (a frame with teeth used in putting the warp in the loom).

The whole Guild project began with the purchase of a water power and a dam on the West River at Weston 14 years ago. Included in the purchase was a wood-working mill with two snail shell waterwheels, a blacksmith shop, and a tin and coppersmith shop, together with many early types of tools. The 150-year-old dam was rebuilt, and two years ago an eighteenth century stone gristmill was bought in Chelsea and transported to Weston, where cornmeal is ground by waterpower.

"Now that the plans of the Guild have crystallized," said Mr. Orton, "in addition to the working museum which will show the processes of making articles the old-fashioned way, classes are to be held the year around for those who wish to learn various handicrafts, that they may make things for their own personal use or for sale and for persons who wish to study craft work so they may teach it in their own communities. While many Vermonters still possess ingenuity in the use of old tools, many now lack the true feeling for style, color, and pattern which characterized the early New Englanders."

The Guild, of which Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield is President, holds its annual meeting on Thursday at Weston.

Miss George in 'Kind Lady'

The Arts in Massachusetts

Marblehead, Mass.

The current summer fashion of offering topflight stars in notable revivals is being continued this week by the North Shore Players as hosts to Grace George and her company in "Kind Lady." The thriller opened in the Marblehead High School auditorium, last evening, and demonstrated effectively that Edward Chodorov's adaptation of the Hugh Walpole story is still capable of gripping an audience in the chill hand of terror and shock.

The present engagement of "Kind Lady" gains from the added distinction of presenting Miss George in a role which she originated on Broadway five years ago. Long recognized as one of America's most graceful comédiennes, Miss George added to her reputation with the portrayal of Mary Herries—a lonely, kindly, unastute lady who befriended a supposedly poor young man and was subsequently imprisoned in her own house by this criminal and his accomplices.

The play has been revised somewhat for this tour and the prologue and epilogue are now played as an epilogue. Without the original prologue to set the motif, "Kind Lady" is slower to gather its momentum of terror.

The terrible fascination of "Kind Lady" rises out of Miss Herries' desperate attempts to get some message out of her house after the crooks have ingeniously cut her off from her few friends. The expression of the eyes, the subtle changes in voice, the growing feebleness, the combination of terror and defiance on the part of the besieged lady are caught by Miss George in every shade and are equally conveyed to the audience. One of the best scenes is between Miss George and Sally Fitzpatrick, playing admirably the maid who senses the sinister situation.

Then there are Clarence and Elfrida Derwent, repeating their roles of chief accomplices, as cheerful a pair of harpies as ever put their claws into a defenseless prey. Playing the young American bond salesman whose fiancée inadvertently helps the plot into motion, Robert Kent indicates a charm and comedy style which the movies have never appreciated. Alexander Clark, a dark and striking villain, would be even more effective without his occasional overplaying. Helen Howe, renouncing for the moment her role of monologuist, is disappointing as Miss Herries' friend. Anne Lawrence and Frederick Howard are effective in small roles.

The single setting contributes to the mood of gloomy terror, which, realized early enough last evening, lost none of its later effect.

J. B.

Huntington Avenue Subway To Provide for Extension

The time may come when Boston wishes to extend the Huntington Avenue subway still further toward Brookline Village; and in anticipation of that day, the new tube which is now being completed as far as the Boston Opera House is being specially constructed to facilitate such project, a tour of the work discloses.

In front of the Y. M. C. A. Building the tracks will ascend gradually from the tunnel to the surface. But the tunnel itself does not end with the incline; it is being extended at regular depth and dimensions almost to the Opera House, to the point where the tracks will arrive at the surface level. A framework of heavy steel girders anchored in the sides of the tunnel is being installed to support the ascending tracks.

Thus, when the time comes to extend the subway, the twin tunnel now being completed can be continued as far as desired without disturbing the tracks ascending out of the ground where the present project ends, or without interfering with subway traffic.

Easy to Do Now

This scheme, according to engineers in charge of the work, will save both time and money in the future, and is very easy to do now. Removal of the steel framework and linking of the tracks in the present project with those of a new tunnel would be a task quickly and easily done, it was explained.

Work on the subway is coming along according to schedule, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit Commission, and Wilbur W. Davis, Chief Engineer of the Department, report. The tubes should be in use by Jan. 1. Although the old surface street cars will have to serve while the American Legion convention is here late in September, the boardwork at Symphony Station on Massachusetts Avenue is scheduled to be cleared away in time to facilitate meetings at Symphony Hall and Horticultural Hall, it was said.

About a dozen Transit Department Employees are at work on the job, mapping out the work and serving in supervisory capacities. There are approximately 1,400 Works Progress Administration workers on all shifts. Track is being laid by the Boston Elevated Railway, which will lease the tubes from the City.

Lauds WPA Workers

Transit Department employees on the job describe the record of the WPA workers on the project as "splendid." "They've done an efficient, sensible job," Harry Carroll, Supervising Engineer, stated.

One supervisor pointed out that many of the workmen seen standing around the scaffolding while the work goes on are not WPA workers as generally assumed, but employees of the utilities companies assigned to stand by in case gas mains, electrical conduits or other facilities have to be moved, or in case breakage or other emergency occurs.

When the subway is completed, excavation will begin for the automobile underpass to take Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue. This will involve moving many gas, electric, and other utility mains, but provision for re-installation of them has been made in the concrete structure of the subway, engineers explained.

Unions Win Bulk of Cases

Labor unions won 11 elections and lost five conducted by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission between May 6 and July 3, it is shown by summary of the last report of finished cases sent to the press by the Commission.

The Board also sustained three complaints that employers had discriminated against employees for union activity, and dismissed one such charge.

Union Victories

	Ballots cast for Union	Ballots cast for agst Union
Central Sq Building Trust	2	0
Golden Bell Cleaners, Inc.	3	0
Lewandos Dyeing & Cleaning Co.	49	11
Copley Exeter Corporation	11	3
American Dry Cleaning Co.	11	3
Firestone Auto Supply & Service Stores	5	0
G. J Sherrard Co.	10	3
Bristol Motors, Inc.	6	4
Fall River Buick Co.	8	2
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	13	1
Peters Manufacturing Co.	19	4

Union Losses

	Ballots cast for Union	Ballots cast for agst Union
Sam Lipsky (2 meat markets)	4	5
C. F. Hovey Co.	14	17
Hotel Taunton, Inc.	0	7
William Rodman & Sons	1	2
Eliot Creamery, Inc.	1	13

Two independent labor organizations also won elections, the Independent Cemetery Workers' Association at Forest Hills Cemetery defeating an American Federation of Labor union. The independent group received 75 ballots, the union 14, and one ballot was cast for neither. In the Cloverleaf Baking Co., an independent, Cloverleaf Mutual Associates, drew 28 votes for as against six in opposition.

Save Work and money

Statler Handy TOWELS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

use Super STATLER Facial ROLL

Army and Navy Departments Award Contracts to N. E. Firms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The War Department announced award of the following contracts to New England companies: Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., ammunition parts, $4,250; La Pointe Machine Tool Company, Hudson, Mass., machines, $3,750; Stevens Welden, Inc., Worcester, Mass., tools, $4,665; the La Pointe Machine Tool Company, Hudson, Mass., machines, $10,115; the Heald Machine Company, Worcester, Mass., grinders, $14,926; Austin-Hastings Company, Cambridge, Mass., lathes and hack saws, $73,952; Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Brighton, Mass., lathes, $7,373; Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., gages, $7,771; Kingsbury Machine Tool Corporation, Keene, N. H., machines, $54,259; Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., grinders, $14,519; Heywood-Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass., chairs, $19,600; Colt-Cromwell Company, Inc., Boston, cap straps, $1,115.80; Rhode Island Fabrics Company, Pawtucket, R. I., cloth, $21,122; Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., machines, $16,675; Sellow Machine Tool Company, Pawtucket, R. I., machines, $9,400; Pawtucket Standard Braid Company, Pawtucket, R. I., shoe laces, $2,957; Chandler Oil Cloth & Buckram Company, East Taunton, Mass., shoe laces, $1,108.80; International Braid Company, Providence, R. I., shoe laces, $1,394; American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., ammunition parts, $1,486.31; Cheney Brothers, Manchester, Conn., cloth, $16,390; Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., grinders, $28,117; Hendey Machine Company, Torrington, Conn., lathes, $18,800; Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., machines, $28,835; Austin-Hastings Company, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., shapers, $12,561.80.

The Navy announced the following awards to New England firms: The Gorham Company, Providence, R. I., silver-plated ware, $38,053.25; R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, Wallingford, Conn., silver plated ware, $16,751.25.

Delivery dates were not announced for either Army or Navy contracts.

Apple Crop Is Big But Less Than '39; Potato Gain Seen

The Yankee farmer, who proverbially eats pie for breakfast, may have his fill of the apple variety this coming fall and winter, judging by early reports on the fruit of the genus Malus.

An apple crop of 6,007,000 bushels in commercial counties of New England—more than 500,000 bushels greater than the 1934-1938 average of 5,424,000—is anticipater by the New England Crop Reporting Service. This year's harvest, however, will be considerably under last year's 7,531,000 figure, it is expected.

Ely Asks New Trial For Boston Duck Suit

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, chief counsel for the Boston Duck Company of Palmer, which was awarded $62,000 damages last April in a $500,000 suit against the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, filed a motion in Superior Court today for a new trial on grounds that the jury was prejudiced.

Mr. Ely said there were conversations in the presence of the jurors, which reflected on the race and religion of the petitioners; that anti-Semitic literature was placed in the hands of the jury; that attempts were made to inflame the passions of the jurors against the petitioners' race and religion.

Cream Price Rise Gets Dealer Support

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Representatives of milk dealers throughout Massachusetts were unanimous today in their request that the retail prices of cream be advanced by the Milk Control Board.

Attending a State-wide hearing at the Worcester County Extension Office, dealers cited seasonal shortage of cream supplies which have resulted in nearly a $3 increase in the price of a 40-quart container delivered in Boston.

Consumption of cream in Massachusetts had not been affected by price fluctuations in the past, the dealers maintained.

It was pointed out that prices for a half pint of cream were two to eight cents lower in Massachusetts than in other comparable eastern markets; that consumption was three times higher in Boston than in Philadelphia and twice as high as in New York.

Concert-Lecture At Playground Aug. 27

The Boston Committee for Music Appreciation today announced that the Hecht Neighborhood House on American Legion Highway, Dorchester, will have the second of the special playground music appreciation concert-lectures on Aug. 27 at 2:30 p. m.

Warren S. Freeman, Supervisor of Music of the Belmont public schools, will offer the lecture on music appreciation. The program scheduled will be an all-Mozart program.

In addition to the series of playground lectures on music appreciation, the third of the series of five Esplanade concerts will be held tomorrow.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF AT KEITH MEMORIAL

MARCH OF TIME'S 1st FULL LENGTH FEATURE

The RAMPARTS WE WATCH

2nd Hit HUGH HERBERT in SLIGHTLY TEMPTED

Extra! New DONALD DUCK Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

2—Unusual Hits—2

Greer Garson — Laurence Olivier

"PRIDE & PREJUDICE"

And "WE WHO ARE YOUNG"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"The RETURN of FRANK JAMES"

★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★

Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p. m. COOL ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

50th St. and 6th Ave. • Rockefeller Center

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Greer Garson • Laurence Olivier

ON GREAT STAGE: Spectacular revue

Symphony Orchestra

1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times

OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's

LIFE WITH FATHER

Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-3540

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The College Campus as a Conservation Laboratory

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Conservation And Biology At Elsah

College Makes Notable Contribution to Work in Natural Sciences

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

The crisp, plaintive bark of a fox cut into the stillness of the wooded hollow. A bright-winged bird soared out of a near-by tree and darted off over the bluff, etched in frilly green against a deep blue sky.

"Yes," my guide said, noting my enraptured pose, "you see beauty about you here. Lots of it. But there's more than that. There's something out of which a better future for other peoples and other places can be built—ideas. Here we have some 2,000 acres, probably the largest biology laboratory of its kinds in the world, the largest land use and management experimental project of its kind. Out of it, and our work, will come new knowledge and new ideas, practical ideas, for the benefit of all mankind."

Genial Dr. George B. Happ, head of the biology department at The Principia College here at Elsah, Ill., some 40 miles from St. Louis, Mo., is mighty proud of his great outdoor laboratory. And other biologists, and zoologists, and conservationists who visit here don't blame him. They invariably go away, said Dr. Happ with a twinkle in his eye, complaining "Oh, why couldn't I have this to work in."

Great Variety

This 2,000-acre college campus is indeed a rare beauty spot. It sprawls out around the quaint and unspoiled little Welsh-American village of Elsah. It runs along and behind a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi, which at this point, between and within sight of the mouths of both the Missouri and Illinois rivers, and just above a great dam at Alton, is more than a mile wide. About half the land is woods and rolling prairie, cut by deep ravines. The other half is cleared land, occupied by the college buildings and faculty homes, and used for crops and grazing. A plot of about 100 acres is in crops.

The scenic qualities serve to dress up what is also an ideal location for experiments and study in about every kind of soil use and conservation. And it's made to order for the propagation and study of flora and fauna of an amazingly wide variety.

In other words it has just about "everything," and its broad, but too little appreciated, significance lies in its scope and its universality. The geographical location has a lot to do with it. If you'll look at a map of the United States you'll see that this point, just northeast of St. Louis, is a blend of north, east, south, and west. It has a little of each, the birds, the small animals, the trees, the vegetation, the soil, the topography. It's a meeting place for the good things, and for some of the problems, of the nation.

Of course some of the things on which they are experimenting here won't be ripe for study for maybe a hundred years.

Long-Range Planning

"But that," smiles Dr. Happ, "is what real long-range planning is. It is because folks nowdays have the foresight and patience to take these first steps, that those of the next generation will have better planned and better used land."

As a biological laboratory and soil conservation project The Principia campus has state and national significance. The state some time ago welcomed the opportunity to designate it as an official state wild-life preserve, which gives it the advice and protection of state game wardens. There isn't much need for policing, though, for the surrounding countryside is deeply interested in the whole project, and hunters have long since given it a wide berth.

As for the Federal Government—the soil conservation, biological survey, and forestry divisions of the Department of Agriculture are very much concerned.

Soil conservation experts came in eagerly a few years ago and after analyzing the soil and noting the rate of erosion established a long-range control plan. This, as it goes slowly forward, will involve filling in at spots, leveling off at others, building protective walls, and planting grasses and trees. Then as the years go by the experts will keep careful tab on the effect of their work, and from it will learn how to handle these problems more effectively in regions where produce from the land is essential. If one means of patching up eroded land doesn't work, another can be tried. There's lots of room certainly in which to experiment. But what is more important, there's about every kind of soil and land condition here that an experimenter would call for.

This work toward efficient land use dovetails nicely with the cultivation of scenic beauty, and the development of a natural zoological and biological exhibit. For example, there are within the tract more than 100 varieties of trees. Other kinds will be brought in. There are over 200 kinds of flowers, and some 125 varieties of birds. There are in abundance all the small animals that normally inhabit this part of the world. The region is thick with eagles and falcons. And because wildfowl in their north-south migrations usually follow the major waterways, here at the confluence of three great rivers there's no lack of opportunity to study these creatures.

And as time goes on and the birds and animals learn that they are safe here, they will multiply and become, it is believed, quite tame. Dr. Happ already has set about systematically to accustom these forest folk to the new order. In cages near the biology buildings are squirrels, a crow, an owl, a heron, and some foxes. The squirrels already scamper over to beg for tidbits whenever you come to the wire. The owl eyes one wisely but without fear. The crow gives noisy welcome. The foxes, the newest arrivals, keep their distance, but bark in a sort of half-hearted way, as if saying, "Well, we're supposed to bark and bristle, but don't know why. You don't look as if you'd hurt us."

One day these will all be freed, it is said, and allowed to roam the campus tract without cause to fear their human neighbors.

Students at the college, as you might expect, find life right in the midst of the things they study in their textbooks most interesting and inspiring. It's really just one constant "field trip," said one enthusiastic young man, who before he came here had no interest in such a "dry" subject but who now gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning without coaxing to go out and study birds.

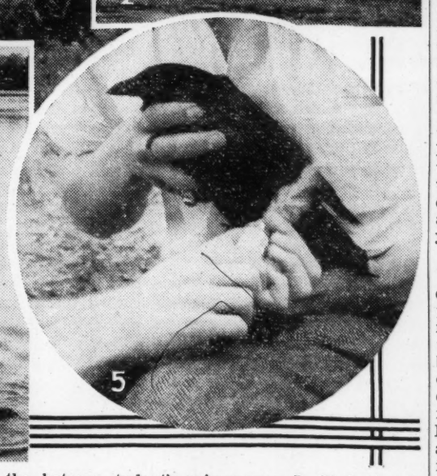
We almost stumbled over a well-camouflaged student camera blind, off in one remote spot. Shooting pictures takes the place of practice on the rifle range here. And both the resulting pictures and the college examination papers show a real devotion to the matter at hand.

In developing the campus along international lines the college authorities, through Dr. Happ's department, plan some unusual experiments. They will, for example, transplant, or build here, a typical Maine bog. They've already chosen a low spot over at one corner. They'll bring in the soil, or the chemical constituents of a Maine bog soil, and plant the things that grow in a Maine bog and, well, pretty soon, they say, there will be a Maine bog.

Next they will try something maybe a little harder. They want to establish a desert unit. Just how that could be worked out it's hard for a layman to see, but we venture that in a few years when we drop by we'll be taken through a piece of genuine Missouri desert.

There are no beavers in this region, now. But there are going to be. That's another part of Dr. Happ's plans, a real beaver colony. They'll let the beavers go ahead then and work out their own conservation programs with dams and things.

Also, there's no Scotch heather on The Principia campus. But in a few years, if things work out, there will be. There's just no telling what they will do here in this huge laboratory, but it's certain to be all for the good.



1. A practice demonstration in landscaping and gardening at The Principia College, Elsah, Ill. The class has been given a series of small garden plots on a hillside where erosion on a small scale might be a problem. Various methods of planting have been worked out, and in this section a little trench to check "run-off" and the iris planting to check erosion in light soil are seen. 3. A young sparrow-hawk fell out of its nest and was brought to the campus by a farmer. This Principia biology student is studying fledgling life, and has already found that this baby bird thrives on its rations of raw meat. 2. The 2,000-acre campus of The Principia College on the Piasa bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River serves as a great outdoor laboratory to the college students studying biology, zoology, and conservation. This glimpse from the river includes the spire of the College Chapel. The bluffs are every shade of gold to russet. 4. Along the margin of the Mississippi the dip net yields treasure for the botany student's microscope. 5. Students of biology study bird habits and migrations. Here a crow is being "feathered"—a feather glued on the tail instead of a band worn on the leg—so his daily habits may be recorded. Direct contributions to the Department of Agriculture's ornithological records are said to have been made by Principia students.

College as a Valuable Tool For Further Self-Development

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are glad to be able to present to you so clear and constructive an evaluation of college as a truly educational experience, from a recent graduate.—Chairman.

* * *

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

I have enjoyed the Round Tablers' letters for so long that I feel quite guilty for not expressing my appreciation much sooner.

The letters which preceded the recent series in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Is College Worth While?" were especially interesting to me. I enjoyed them in anticipation of the series. They put me in a thought-provoking frame of mind so that I gained much from the articles.

When the series appeared, I was very pleased to find the articles so practical. They were full of truths which were well worth one's serious thought—both to those who are graduated from college, as well as those just entering.

Although I have been graduated only a year, I can certainly vouch for the fact that a college career is worth-while. During the past year I have been especially grateful for the many "intangibles" gained during my four years at college. My application of the book knowledge is only beginning. Every day, however, I am able to put into practice lessons in self-discipline, ability to organize, systematized methods of work, and budgeting of time. All these lessons have enabled me to see through situations with a better perspective by training me to think. Many times other intangibles gave me a broader outlook by keeping me aware of cultural things, not allowing me to sink into a mental rut.

This mental rut is usually a result of the idea that with diploma in hand, the road ahead is an easy one. My experience has proved that this is not true. When I graduated, I wasn't able to find the exact kind of job I was seeking. Instead of being discouraged as I was tempted to be, I accepted a very pleasant type job that was offered to me for a limited time. When this job was finished there were others, with lessons to be learned in each. After a comparatively short time, I was given the opportunity to do work similar to what I had wanted to do upon graduation.

While hoping with overanxious impatience for increased opportunity to put into practice my college studies, I have found that my education is my tool for further development. I have something to build with, which gives one a sense of security. I shall get out of my education just what I have put into it and what I continue to put into it in the future.

I attended one of the co-educational schools mentioned in the series, which offers general liberal arts courses the first two years. I have had many experiences which have made me appreciate those first two years immeasurably. Fortunately, I knew the course of study I wanted to follow. Many times I felt that I was wasting my time on subjects covering so broad a field. I didn't see how I could possibly ever have use for such knowledge, but I have had proof that I was wrong.

There is no subject I studied of which I have not since been grateful to have a knowledge.

After these two preliminary years, I studied my majors with zest, glad that I could concentrate my time and thought on them. All doubt of the wisdom of choosing my course of study had been erased.

One of the greatest things which I learned in a small way in college, is the ability to get along with people. My experiences during four years have given me more of an "understanding heart," so that I am better able to say (as in Acts 20:24) ". . . none of these things move me."

(Miss) B. J. D.

Bread Loaf Writers' Conference Swings Into Action

Middlebury, Vt.

Sixteen outstanding American authors, editors, and critics are included on the staff and list of lecturers for the Middlebury College Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, opening tomorrow. Enrollment statistics point to the largest Conference in the fifteen year history of the Institute, which will again be under the direction of Theodore Morrison, formerly of the editorial board of the Atlantic Monthly.

During the two weeks conclave, writers and would be writers will have the opportunity to study and confer with authorities in all literary fields. The general program will include talks on the chief types of literary work, group discussions on special topics, individual criticism of manuscripts, and general lectures and readings by members of the staff and visiting authors, editors, and critics.

Robert Frost, New England poet, and Louis Untermeyer, one of America's leading authors, will conduct the work in the "Verse." Edith Mirrielees, professor of English at Stanford University and an authority on the short story, Helen Everitt, magazine writer and former literary agent, Wallace Stegner, author of "Remembering Laughter" and "On a Darkling Plain," John Marquand, author of Mr. Moto stories and the Pulitzer Prize novel "Wickford Point," and Eleanor Chilton, writer of three novels, "Shadows Waiting," "Follow the Furies" and "Burning Fountain," will conduct courses in fiction. Fletcher Pratt, author of "The Lost Battalion," and Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatist and writer, will be in charge of the "Article Writing" course.

Long and successful experience in dramatic work and in journalism well qualifies Walter Prichard Eaton, one of the leading authors on the stage, and John W. Gassner, head of the playreading department of the Theater Guild, for directing the work in playwriting. The course in criticism will be taught by Herschel Brickell, nationally known critic. Barbara Fleury, author of "Luckypiece," and "Runaway Deer," and an authority on school library work for children will teach "Juvenile Writing." C. Raymond Everitt, executive vice-president of Little Brown & Co., and Alan Collins, literary agent, will be publication advisers. Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., and Pulitzer Prize winner in history, will be the "Visiting Speaker."

Through the Editor's Window

August Is Graduation Time on Our Hill

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Never, it seems, has Our Hill launched so many baby birds as now. Small feathered graduates, kindergarten-diploma under wing, are daily made to prove their newly acquired training; trees and bushes are sharp with the cries of over-anxious parents. And we, unimportant humans that we are, must constantly tiptoe or speak in whispers lest we interrupt some all-important last lesson of launching.

This morning it was a baby flicker, wide-eyed in the vast region of the driveway. Frequently of late it has been a baby robin, the parents' worried cluckings, as often, rendering him static with "smother-love."

Quite different, however, the lot of another young robin we once knew. Master Robin, generously speckled as to breast and feeling horribly young, was landed upon the lawn with his mother, the idea being that he should learn to listen for worms and to yank them out of the ground for himself. Earnestly he followed his mother about the lawn. Ear to the ground, she got her worms—then, oh woe, ate them herself. Mouth open and head bent expectantly forward, he trudged after her, his cries growing momently louder. She tried to pay scant attention to this offspring who would not grow up. Then suddenly she seemed to change her mind. Pulling out of the ground three or four fat worms in quick succession, she advanced on her young hopeful and down the child's gullet jammed the lot. (Probably other parents have at times felt like that.) He gulped. He blinked. "Whatever happened to me!" he said. But the method was evidently effective, for in the days that followed he was never again conspicuous among other youthful graduates.

* * *

Sometimes a neighbor or Solicitous Aunt upsets the parents' noble plans for teaching the child self-reliance. So it was the other day when the catbirds brought their baby into the little orchard back of the house. They were evidently determined that he realize he had received his diploma. But as with Master Robin, A. B., diplomas when accompanied by the need for earning one's own food held no allure. Loud were the baby catbird's tones of woe; so loud, in fact, that we Mere Humans began to wonder if his parents had deserted him.

Alone he sat, woebegone on the ground, weeping bitterly. We all but became Solicitous Aunts ourselves.

Then suddenly a rush of wings, and a dear little brown song sparrow alighted beside him. She had come to comfort him. Yes, and she fed him a caterpillar! He turned eagerly and childishly to her, his wings quivering as if to his mother. She fed him and flew off, possibly to catch him a second helping. But he was not an infant to risk again being left alone in so immense a world. Away he went after her, for his parents were right, he could fly well enough. And we are still wondering what did that mother and daddy catbird think.

* * *

Among all the birds who have trained their babies in our garden, Jakey the bluejay has proved the best teacher, whatever his failings otherwise. He and Mrs. Jakey have systematically brought baby after baby (all too many but yet how beautiful!) to the feeding box, eaten there beside them a few moments, then left the infants to help themselves. Colorful little Jakeys are loudspoken if they object, and each baby did object. But one or the other parent, sitting out of sight but within sound (which latter is not difficult under the circumstances) would come again to the feeding station, quiet his fears, show by example, and stay just long enough to encourage the child without letting him rely too much on mamma or daddy. Result, a contented baby soon learning to look after himself.

Most numerous among feathered babies carrying kindergarten diplomas this year are the brown thrashers. At odd hours on practically any day the birdbath in Jakey's copse (shared by the robins and flickers and mourning doves) is a-splash with a thrasher baby taking, under supervision, his first swim. Russet wings in and out of the birches catch the slanting sunset light. Babies go quietly along at the back of the flower borders, collecting their supper, as their mothers show them.

Earlier in the season the parents of these thrasher families filled the garden with thrilling song, cascading from the treetops like the waterfall music of the Southern mockingbird. Never were bird guests so lavish in their gratitude for sanctuary. Will these many rust-colored babies with their winning speckled breasts return to us next year, we wonder. Choosing Our Hill for homes of their own, will they in turn pour out their lovely song to make another summer as unforgettable as their parents have made this?

* * *

It will not be long before all these little families, after a brief few days as individualists, will begin to gather into communities. The one wren house that still emits baby sounds and is served at regular intervals by parents feeding the third family it has held, seems just recently to have taken on an air of hurry. Diplomas may be pushed a bit, in their case. Oriole and bluebird families have dispersed, the present flash of orange and blue wings no more a family affair. In the valley the song sparrows go about in a flock—a youth movement chiefly, but having a distinct air of rehearsal for the great trip south.

And little nests drift down. Yesterday I picked up a wee one, so slight a thing, intricately woven of grass rootlets, and lined deeply with the soft combings of our two dogs (their annual contribution to the bird real-estate boom). I bore it gently into the kitchen. Soon the baby chipping sparrows it sheltered will fly long miles away, leaving to the hardy chickadees and to the juncoes arriving from Canada the white world of winter. Like other young things, these youthful chippies are now "on their own." We cannot make the journey for them nor tell them what to do. The wee ones are graduated. But it has been a treat to have helped give them a protected childhood. And I must say, we do enjoy their Graduation Exercises.

A Tuesday Column

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Salvo Would Have Been Valuable to Giants—Junior Golfers and Yachtsmen

Bill Terry Regrets Deal; Red Sox Acquire Pitcher

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In one half of tomorrow's Hive double-header with the Giants, the Bees will pitch Manuel Salvo. If the big right-hander beats the visiting New Yorkers, it will be a bitter experience for Bill Terry. The manager of the Giants has made a flock of deals in his day, but none backfired more than the one which he recently made with Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel.

About two months ago, local baseball fans will remember, the Bees shipped Tony Cuccinello off to the Polo Grounds in exchange for Salvo, Al Glossop and a sizable check. Desperately in need of an experienced second baseman who could drive in runs, Terry predicted that Cuccinello would lift the Giants into the thick of the National League pennant fight.

Moved to Third

However, the trade has not worked out that way. Terry discovered that Cuccinello had slowed down to a walk in the field and was not hitting with his customary power. Other ball players say that "Cooch" probably put everything he had into the games the Bees played against the Giants in the early weeks of the season, but was unable to continue this pace after he pulled on a New York uniform. Burgess Whitehead, who was starring at third base, had to be shifted back to second so that Tony could carry on at the less-active far turn berth.

Glossop is filling only a utility role with Casey Stengel, but Salvo has been one of the league's standout right-handers since his arrival at the Allston Hive. He has appeared in 13 games. Twelve of these he started and nine times he went the route. He has beaten the Dodgers three times, and the Cardinals, Cubs and Phillies once. No Giant hurler has succeeded in stopping the Dodgers in the last four tries. Salvo has shut out the Phils with three hits, the Cubs with six and the Dodgers with seven. He now has a winning streak of three games.

Pirates Close

A while back Terry announced that he would finish ahead of the Dodgers, "if it's the last thing I do." However, he probably will not make the grade. As he opened his series here this afternoon, he was 6½ games in the rear of the second-place Brooks, and a mere game and a half in front of the flying Pittsburgh Pirates. Instead of out-distancing the Dodgers, Terry finds himself in danger of leaving the first division.

The batting heroes of the Giants are Harry Danning and Babe Young. Danning, with 13 home runs and a .332 stick average (not including today's game) is one of the game's leading sluggers. As 'Bama Rowell of the Bees is his closest rival on the individual hitting list, local fans have an opportunity to follow this interesting duel for three days. Young, the rookie first baseman, has hit 12 home runs. Since July 4th he has parked 10, which suggests that he will pass Danning before the season is over.

New Sox Pitcher

The Red Sox announced last night the purchase of Bill Fleming, husky right-hand strikeout king of the Pacific Coast League, from Bill Sweeney's Hollywood Stars. Fleming will report as soon as possible and may join the Sox before they conclude their series at Yankee Stadium, which runs through Thursday. In the deal, Alex Mustaikis goes to Hollywood and also a bundle of cash. Fleming went South with the Tigers this spring.

Briefs . . . The Giants play a double-header at the Hive tomorrow and a single game on Thursday . . . The Dodgers think that the law of averages is due to catch up with the Reds in the flag race . . . For example, they point out that the Reds won nine of their first 10 starts against the Pirates, but will not continue that pace in the contests remaining . . . At the moment, the Buccaneers are bold and bad . . . Manager Del Baker of the Tigers left himself wide open for second guessing when he approached that crucial Cleveland series with only Hal Newhouser and Johnny Gorsica, a couple of youngsters, ready to pitch . . . Experienced men like Bridges, Newsom or Rowe might have given Bob Feller a battle in the opener on Monday.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Tobin	4	1	0	1.000
Salvo	13	7	5	.583
Erickson	24	8	7	.533
Sullivan	26	7	12	.368
Posedel	26	8	15	.348
Coffman	25	1	2	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Strincevich	22	2	5	.286
Javery	22	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	26	6	2	.750
Johnson	8	3	1	.750
Dickman	24	8	4	.667
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Wilson	30	6	5	.545
Hash	29	7	6	.538
Galehouse	21	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	20	3	5	.375
Bagby	26	7	12	.368
Terry	1	0	0	.000

Host to South Shore Juniors

By a Staff Photographer
Squantum Yacht Club of Wollaston is housing the junior yachtsmen today in their quest for the South Shore championship and the Finlay Cup, emblematic of the honor.

Tiller Talk

The annual Eastern Yacht Club Challenge Cup series for Eight Meters and the Ladies Plate trio of races, which began today off Marblehead, will run three days.

* * *

While the South Shore junior yacht racing championship is being sailed for that district's hope in the national junior series, Aug. 23 at Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester, the Cape Cod district will hold its junior title series starting tomorrow.

* * *

Southern Masaschusetts sailors racing at Vineyard Haven are in quest for the Cumming Cup, emblematic of that district's championship.

* * *

Another high point in Marblehead's yachting career this year comes next Monday when the New York Yacht Club fleet, on their annual cruise, arrives at the North Shore port on Monday. One of the country's most historic cups, the King's Cup, will be raced for on Tuesday by the joint cruising class fleets of the New York and Eastern Yacht Club (Marblehead).

Pate Is Impressed With U. S. Doubles Prospects

In a year when Capt. Walter Pate and his United States Davis Cup cohorts are not interested in developing a long needed doubles pair of insurance premium for international conquests, it begins to appear that this season this country has been provided with young doubles combinations galore.

Next week's national doubles tournament, sponsored annually by the Longwood Cricket Club of Brookline, will in a large part testify to this.

From results shown thus far in the eastern grass court swing of Seabright, Southampton and Rye, tandems such as the Ted Schroeder-Jack Kramer pair, Frank Kovacs-Eddie Amark, or Larry Dee-Jack Wade duos next week, should provide a decided increase in United States doubles teams.

There are, of course, old teams and new combinations of familiar faces which will appear once more at the famous old Cricket Club.

Youth Holds Sway

Yet, particularly interesting to local followers, are these relatively new teams.

More so than in previous seasons, youth has taken the place of the veteran—though still young—experienced doubles teams. In the singles, the well-known names of Frankie Parker, Bobby Riggs, Elwood Cooke, Don McNeill and others are still holding pace against this new influx of tennis material, with the possible exception of Kovacs, whose return to eastern net warfare has exhibited startling results.

Without too much prediction towards next week's results, it would be well to forewarn that these youthful tandems are going to provide upsets and thrilling play that will make Boston and New England fans, having their first look-in at the new teams, forget about the lack of foreign entries.

Kovacs-Amark

For instance, there is the team of Kovacs and Amark. Without question, Kovacs has provided more newspaper "copy" this season than any other player. Colorful, angular, and with a brilliant array of shots, Kovacs has extended National Champion Riggs more than any player to date.

The mere presence of Kovacs as one and one-half of a team of two should overshadow his doubles partner, Amark, if this little known Californian did not possess a fine West Coast record. But though easterners are unfamiliar with Amark, he, too, will undoubtedly surprise.

Another doubles team of note, and perhaps the outstanding duo of the year, is the Schroeder-Kramer combination.

Pate Interested

This is the combine that particularly interests "Cap" Pate, and although Davis Cup play is postponed for one year, the genial non-playing generalissimo of United States international tennis is guarding and coaching these two youngsters with unusual care.

And with good reason should Pate watch Schroeder and Kramer. Last year, he astounded the so-called experts by naming Kramer, along with Joe Hunt, Annapolis star, as the doubles team to face the favored John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, vaunted pair from Australia.

Anxious Moment

Bromwich related after their Davis Cup match that these two gave the Australians their most anxious moments of the entire Challenge Round, inasmuch as the visitors were down two matches and the young United States team had taken the first set in the doubles.

But experience wore down youth at that time and Hunt and Kramer lost. Captain Pate was more than satisfied with his young charges. He was happy.

"With a little more experience, they would have won," said he, referring to Hunt and Kramer.

Evidently this experience is being given Kramer this year as he pairs with one of the nation's outstanding youngsters, Schroeder, just out of junior ranks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bees-New York Giants	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-New York Giants	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Bees-New York Giants	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-New York Giants	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Marshal Pétain	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports; Dinner Dance	Sports: "Musical Ren-	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	dezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Rep. Marcantonio, N. Y.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	News Roundup	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Cecil Sully's Orchestra	W. Williams, comment	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Florence Birmingham	"Eton Boys"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs": interviews,	Music: variety	soloist; chorus	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	Sport program
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	swing session	"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana";	Popular quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers";	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Lauch 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	"Summer Pastime":	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15 Sen. David I. Walsh	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 News of the War	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	house": variety	loist; orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News: sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News: music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "About Us"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Reporter	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	"25 Years Ago Today"	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	First baseball game:	Religious program
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Bees-New York	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Giants	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	Sport program	"Light of the World"	First baseball game:	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Vera Hally, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second baseball game:	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Sport program	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Giants	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Bees-New York	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Aline": sketch	Giants	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees vs. Giants	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports; Dinner Dance	Political talk	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy	John Kirby's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This, Our America":	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	Housing talk
8:15 tion Bee	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "What	Tudor Williams Quartet
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-	Is Delaying the Defense	Sport program
8:45 drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra	Program?"	Rozelle Swing Quartet
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 "Musico": Lou Bon-	Roy Shield's Encore	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 fick's Orchestra	Music; vocalists; orch.	dramatic sketch	Serenade for Strings	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 John G. Winant	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	S. Featherstone's Or.
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News: Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	Serenaders
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley	phony Orchestra Con-	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	cert	News Service

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Wednesday, Aug. 14		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, playing Beethoven's Third "Leonore" Symphony. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Songs and Dances. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.25 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Sailors Life in Songs and Poetry. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquestra Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Quincy Wins Initial Race At Squantum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 13—Jim McSorley of the Quincy Yacht Club opened a nice lead on the leeward leg of the re-sailed first race of the Finlay Cup series this morning, and then held off the determined rush of Squantum's defending champions who rounded the leeward mark last.

The initial race was postponed after Squantum had won when Savin Hill skipper, Doug Russell, reported a jib halyard fitting parted after rounding the leeward buoy on the beat home.

McSorley worked out almost a two-minute margin over young John Bodge of Squantum, with Savin Hill, Hull, Duxbury, Cohasset, and Hingham following in order.

Bodge's feat of sailing through the fleet on the beat home was next to McSorley's race winning exhibition. One after another boat was picked up by the Squantum skipper, while Quincy covered all the way.

The Finlay series, emblematic of South Shore junior sailing supremacy, resumed action this afternoon after time out for lunch.

Squantum Yacht Club acted as defending champions today as this year's series got under way.

Squantum has now won the district championship, and the right to represent this section in the Sears Bowl series, six out of the last nine seasons. They hold the edge in the 14 years over Duxbury, which won the championship five times.

South Boston, Cohasset and Hingham have each scored once.

The roster of crews:

Cohasset: John Q. Adams (C), T. D. Cabot, Jr., and David Ketchum.
Savin Hill: Doug Russell (C), Anne Russell, Billy Cocoris.
Duxbury: Fred Boynton (C), Doad Danner, Robert Williams, and alternate Sandy Coombs.
Quincy: Jim McSorley (C), John Shuttleworth, David Healey, and alternate George West.
Hull: Robert Hoy (C), Norman Waddelton, Leo Scarry.
Squantum: John Bodge (C), Elliot Patten, Robert Driscoll, and alternate Bobby LeBlanc.
Hingham: Bud Thurber (C), Harold Warner, Jr., Fred Warner.

Eight Records Of Speed Boats Are Approved

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md. (AP)—Approval of eight new speedboat records established at the recent Havre De Grace and Chestertown regattas has been announced by Secretary Charles F. Chapman of the American Power Boat Association's racing commission.

Tom Erhart of York, Pa., and Louis Burk of Philadelphia, each set new records in the inboard runabouts division.

Burk was credited with a one-mile speed of 42.532 m. p. h. in the Class A runabout division and a 41.152 for five miles.

A speed of 43.920 m. p. h. was set by Erhart in the Class D runabouts for one mile, with a competitive mark of 41.360.

Miss Polly Wright of Philadelphia drove Tom Chatfield's 91-cubic-inch hyroplane Scoundrel 56.604 m. p. h. over a measured mile for one record and Chatfield recorded 48.913 m. p. h. in a competitive race.

George Ward, Wilmington, Del., raced his E Class runabout 56.962 m. p. h. and John Stiles, Philadelphia, set a D service runabout record of 39.691 m. p. h.

Burk's marks were set at Chestertown July 27, the others here July 20.

Baseball Games

Today

National League
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League
New York at Boston (2).
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (night).

American League
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Boston at New York.

August Football?

CAMDEN, S. C. (AP)—Football in August?

That's right. College and University players who are graduates of Kershaw and Camden High Schools will meet on the gridiron here Aug. 20.

Sponsors promise that the game won't be called off on account of the heat.

Shore Wins Golf Trophy

CALGARY, Aug. 13 (CP)—Eddie Shore, defenseman with New York Americans in the National Hockey League and Ted West of the Edmonton Golf and Country Club won the Alberta four-ball golf championship, defeating Duane Barr and Pete Pryke of Calgary one up.

Shore's birdies on the 14th and 17th greens were major factors in the win that gave the Edmontonians the Eaton Challenge Trophy.

Grid Practice

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. John B. (Jock) Sutherland put his Brooklyn Dodger professional footballers through their first day of training yesterday for the coming National Pro League season.

He sent them through two sessions on the practice field and gave them a blackboard drill and dummy scrimmage. The players went through the motions of the famed Pitt tackle play which Jock used in college ranks.

Vesper's Ted Tabor Opens Defense of Junior Crown

BULLETIN

Ernie Doherty of Woburn, caddie champion, turned in a 69 at Wollaston to lead the junior golf competition this morning. The Woburn lad was four strokes under par.

Ted Tabor of Vesper, the 20-year-old Dartmouth senior, stepped to the first tee at Wollaston Golf Club this morning in defense of his Massachusetts junior title as the first day's play in this year's tourney got under way.

Along with Ted, 115 other juniors sent their drives rocketing down the first fairway as all sought one of the 32 qualifying places for the match play which begins tomorrow morning. The final will be contested Friday morning at 18 holes.

As Tabor, who was also the medalist in 1938 at Salem Country Club, tried to repeat his last year's victory, he was faced by the fact that only twice in the history of the tournament has a champion been able to win two years in succession.

Back in 1915 and '16, the second and third tourneys, Fred Wright, who later was to win the State amateur seven times, became the first to win two years in succession. In 1919 and '20, E. E. Lowery of Newton High duplicated Wright's feat. Since then no junior has been able to turn the trick, although Woodland's Bill Donnelly won two championships, the first in 1929 and the second in 1931.

Precedent

If such a precedent were not enough to discourage Tabor right at the start, the fact could be pointed out that this year's field is not only one of the largest in history, but also one of the strongest.

Included among those whose eyes were on Friday's final and the championship were such outstanding golfers as Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, the runner-up whose par-matching 71 brought him the qualifying medal last year with three shots to spare. The 19-year-old youngster won the junior-junior event at Belmont in 1937, and went to the semifinals the following year. His 71 was the lowest qualifying score since Jock MacAndrew posted a 70 back in 1923 over this same Wollaston course.

Other Contenders

In addition, Ernie Doherty of Woburn, present State caddie champion, and Jim Danahy of Blue Hill, a semifinalist last year, were also among the starters. The only semifinalist of last year missing in the present tournament was David Paul, the 1938 junior-junior winner, who is attending a Naval Academy preparatory school and is unable to be present.

Besides these stars, there were 11 other players entered who qualified last year, as well as several boys whose competitive record may not stand much examination but whose game places them in the positions of serious challengers. Among these were 17-year-old Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, who qualified in both the State and New England amateurs this year, and Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont.

Morning Scores

Herbert Griffith, Arlmont	44-40—84
F. D. Cochrane, Jr. T. C. C	41-41—82
Walter E. Beckjord, Brae Burn	40-38—78
C. H. Clancy, Jr., Minute Man	46-43—89
John Cain, Albemarle	39-40—79
Jack Cahill, Hatherly	44-42—86
Harry G. Davy, Jr., Winchester	45-43—88
Ted Combs, Tedesco	41-45—86
Neal F. Crowley, Hatherly	55-47—102
F. T. Jantzen, Jr., Hatherly	43-40—83
Jackson Dutton, Sharon	54-48—102
Edward L. Emerson, Cohasset	44-43—87
Rodney P. MacPhie, Brae Burn	44-48—92
William Jantzen, Hatherly	50-44—94
Jack Howard, Blue Hill	44-45—89
W. E. O'Halloran, Brae Burn	56-51—107
Fred O'Brien, Hatherly	46-46—92
Dudley Palmer, Charles River	42-48—90
Edward Ruel, Hoosic Whisick	44-40—84
Scott Shepherd, Needham	42-46—88
Frank O'Hare, Hatherly	45-48—93
Edward M. Tuckerman, Cohas't	No Card
William Wiswall, Wellesley	45-45—90
John Stone, Sharon	46-43—89
Arthur Maguire, Vesper	No Card
Walter Wilcox, Winchester	40-42—82
Arthur A. Tarlow, Thorny Lea	43-41—84
Harry McGrath, Jr., W'chester	43-36—79
J. W. Monahan, Jr., Belmont	40-38—78
Richard Presbrey, Woodland	46-40—86
Roger Bissell, Blue Hill	39-39—78
Douglas Scott, Fresh Pond	47-43—90
Richard Kinchla, Albemarle	47-43—90
John Colaneri, Sharon	41-40—81
Charles M. Johnson, Walpole	41-43—84
Kieran McManus, Brookline	46-43—89
Robert Benes, Albemarle	38-42—80
Lincoln Bailey, Brockton	41-41—82
Richard Reobrien, Thorny Lea	54-55—109
David Sullivan, Blue Hill	37-36—73
Edward O. Tabor, Jr., Vesper	39-40—79
Ed Franzeim, Bellevue	40-38—78
Thomas Kelly, Albemarle	45-43—88
Robert Miller, Oakley	48-47—95
John R. Mulcahy, Hatherly	49-41—90

Jim Turnesa Has R. I. Open Lead At Halfway Mark

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—Firing a record-breaking 66 at Metacomet yesterday morning, Jim Turnesa of Marmaroneck built up such a working margin that despite a 74 in the afternoon he still held a one-stroke lead at the halfway point in the Rhode Island open golf championship.

One stroke behind came Johnny Farrell of Baltusrol, N. J., 71-70—141, and another stroke behind was E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 70-72—142. Bunched at 145 were Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, Mike Bobel of Wannamoisett, and Jack Igoe of Weld.

Johnny Burke of Wanumetonomy, former champion and current Metropolitan amateur ruler, was 146, at which figure he was deadlocked with Vin O'Bey of Worcester.

The third round was played at Agawam Hunt this morning and the final 18 holes at Wannamoisett.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	82	284	94	.331
Ross	102	395	122	.308
Cooney	68	212	68	.301
West	92	339	98	.288
Miller	101	373	107	.287
Moore	66	218	59	.271
Hassett	98	389	90	.231
Sisti	87	339	74	.224
Glossop	61	166	37	.223
Masi	50	108	21	.194
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Berres	63	142	26	.183
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	93	401	140	.349
Carey	18	32	11	.344
Williams	97	378	124	.328
Di Maggio	81	264	83	.308
Cramer	106	467	143	.306
Foxx	98	348	104	.298
Peacock	48	184	30	.283
Cronin	105	382	108	.282
Doerr	104	417	16	.278
Tabor	101	388	107	.273
Spence	32	51	11	.216
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	38	143	28	.206
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Fairways

Girls in Massachusetts under 19 years of age are looking forward to the State junior championship which begins Aug. 26 at Woodland with a qualifying round. The final will be played Thursday, Aug. 29. Last year's winner was Margaret Ogg, daughter of Willie Ogg, the Worcester Country Club professional.

* * *

Sandy Burr announces it will hold an M. G. A. 18-hole handicap medal play tournament Aug. 23 and 24, with play divided into three classes—from scratch to 10, from 11 to 20, and from 21 to 35. Prizes will be awarded for first gross and for first and second nets in all classes.

* * *

Next tournament on the list for the touring pros is the Canadian open, which begins next Thursday and continues through Saturday. Winchester's Harold "Jug" McSpaden will be the defending champion. "Jug" turned in cards of 67—69—

Lopez Credited by Teammates With Pittsburgh Spurt in National League Race

Veteran Catcher Sparkplug As Bucs Win 20 Out of 25

By the Associated Press

He is listed in the box score as a catcher, but Al Lopez's Pittsburgh Pirate mates all call him "Winning Pitcher Al" and they point to him as the sparkplug in baseball's most sensational winning drive.

The Bucs, who have known the dregs of last place but are now only a game and a half behind the third-place Giants, were paced to their 20th win in their last 25 starts last night by Lopez—a 4-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds and Bucky Walters.

The experts, digging into the Pirate performance, have come up with this excellent answer to the whys and wherefores of that success: it is Lopez's handling of the pitchers—young Ken Heintzelman, John Lanning, Dick Lanahan and Rip Sewell—that has made the Bucs the hottest club in the big leagues.

Lopez Gets Credit

Lopez modestly credits the team's fielding as the reason for the upswing. Manager Frankie Frisch says it's because the club "is hustling and getting the breaks." But the ball players, who ought to know, thank Al for their inspiration.

Last night, for instance, Al scored the first Pirate run in the sixth inning, which he opened with a single. He singled Frankie Gustine home with another in the seventh after the young second sacker had personally pounded Elbie Fletcher home, to the great delight of 42,254 fans, who, incidentally, brought the attendance for seven night games to 167,930.

Walters Beaten

Big Max Butcher had the Reds in control all the way, parcelling out only nine hits, including a four bagger by Ernie Lombardi. Walters, losing his eighth game of the year, was touched for 10 hits.

Meanwhile, the Cleveland Indians whacked out 12 hits, including three homers, to hand Master Bobby Feller his 20th victory of the year and take undisputed possession of first place in the American League with an 8-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Feller held the Bengals to seven blows and brought his strike-out total for the year to 197 with seven. Bobby was in trouble in the seventh when he walked three men in a row—and the Tigers capitalized on it and scored three runs.

Three Homers

Hal Trosky, Beau Bell and Roy Weatherly hit for the circuit to keep the Indians' victory torch alight, and Ben Chapman paced the attack with three singles. Hal Newhouser, the Detroit starter, was chased in the first inning and charged with his ninth defeat of the season.

A crowd of 23,720 saw the game—one of the biggest week-day gatherings in Cleveland history.

In the only other major league game, Jimmy Webb doubled in the ninth to score Bob Kennedy and give the Chicago White Sox a 6-5 victory over the St. Louis Browns in a night game in St. Louis. The Sox left 17 men stranded, one short of the League record.

'Who's Daffy Now?' —By Pap'

Paul DEAN
—IS MAKING A FINE COME-BACK WITH THE GIANTS !!
'DIZ'
WITH DIZZY DEAN BACK IN THE TEXAS LEAGUE AND PAUL PITCHING WINNING BALL FOR THE GIANTS, DIZZY'S OLD LINE, "ME and PAUL", WILL HAVE TO BE CHANGED TO "ME and DIZ"
BROTHER PAUL MISSED TRAINING CAMP BUT BILL TERRY RAN THE LEGS OFF HIM SHAGING FLIES IN ORDER TO GET HIM IN SHAPE TO PITCH
PAUL, PICKED UP IN THE DRAFT LAST WINTER, HAS PROVED A GOOD INVESTMENT—HE EARNED HIS STARTING CHANCE BY CAPABLE RELIEF WORK
PAP'
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Bright Prospects Are Seen For Oklahoma Aggie Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Bright as a newly-minted coin are the prospects for the 1940 varsity football season at Oklahoma A. and M. College, but the test of time will prove whether the Aggie hopes are counterfeit or the real thing.

For the last six years A. and M. fans have looked forward to each fall gridiron campaign with the same confidence, but not until Jim Lookabaugh took charge as head coach in 1939 did wishful thinking turn into actual performance.

Lost Only Four

Jerking alive the ambitions of last season as he did when he wore the Orange-and-Black uniform here himself in 1924, Lookabaugh gave the college a record of but four losses in 10 games. Only by the margin of an intercepted pass made good for a touchdown was A. and M. kept out of the Missouri Valley Conference championship.

For 1940 the Ags are considered to have the best material since they last won the conference title in 1933. However, to back up their desires for championship honors and sectional recognition, the Cowboys will have to depend on more than a score of boys who have never had any varsity competition.

Fourteen senior lettermen were lost from the 1939 squad, including five first-string players: Paul Cochrane, center; Eldridge Anderson, guard; Ralph Foster, tackle; Pete Rivers, halfback; and Ray Portillo, fullback.

Other Veterans

Other veterans gone are Alec Singleton, center; E. J. Dobbs and Woodrow Lackey, guards; Harve Johnson and George Chiga, tackles; Jess Renick, end; Henry Brotherton and Clinton Miller, blocking backs, and Bill Malone, halfback.

When Lookabaugh and his assistants, Al Paddock, Jack Baker, Toby Greene, and Ralph Higgins, assemble their roster of 46 players for the start of fall practice on Sept. 10, they will have only nine senior lettermen and nine junior lettermen available.

Senior lettermen back will be Ed Clark and Gratt Newman, centers; Walden Wilson, guard; Don Bonham, tackle; Ed Moore and Edgar Warren, ends; Chase McLaughlin, blocking back; and Winston Herald, halfback.

Junior lettermen returning will be Sonny Liles, guard; Hugh Swink, tackle; Ken Holderman, end; Harry Buffington and Les Younger, blocking backs; Tate Ott, Lonnie Jones and Jack Wurtz, halfbacks; and Marvin Brotherton and Jack Faubion, fullbacks.

All-Conference Rating

Liles, Swink, Moore and Holderman were first-string linemen last fall, Moore gaining All-Conference recognition.

At the start of the campaign, Lookabaugh for the most part will have to count on what few veterans he does have back. Russell Snow, squadman, will likely fill in for the graduated Cochrane, flanked by Liles and Jack Southall, sophomore, at guards. Swink, and another sophomore, Loyd Arms, would possibly be the starting tackles, with veterans Moore and Holderman at ends.

Harvard Student Heads Field For Gold Cup Racing

The widespread appeal of the 225-cubic inch hydroplanes, which for the past several years have been the most popular inboard racing craft on American waters, will again be demonstrated at the Gold Cup meeting next Saturday. No fewer than 17 of these speedy craft are entered for the New York State championship, a companion event to the main feature.

Heading the field, by right of conquest, is George Schrafft of Newton, Mass., a Harvard University student, who has won the national class championship for the past two years and also the state title at Northport in 1939.

Schrafft has discarded Chrissie III, which brought him the title toga last year, and will race a brand new boat, Chrissie IV. Among his most formidable rivals are Jack Cooper, the Kansas City racer in Tops III which holds both the mile (85.485 m. p. h.) and competitive (70.81 m. p. h.) records for the class; Tom Chatfield of Danbury, Conn., who led the 225's down the Hudson in this year's Albany-New York grind, with Viper III; Chauncey B. Hamlin, Jr., of Buffalo, who owns oddly-designed but speedy Voodoo; Gibson Bradfield of Barnesville, Ohio, with his eccentric Hep Cat, and Joseph Taggart's highly rated new Tomyann II from Canton, O.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Won his 20th game of the season by stopping the Detroit Tigers with a seven-hit performance.

Al Lopez, Pirates—Sparked the Bucs to a 4-2 win over Reds with two timely blows.

Jimmy Webb, White Sox—Doubled to send Bob Kennedy home with winning run in Sox 6-5 victory over St. Louis Browns.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	68	44	.596	
Detroit	64	45	.587	1
Boston	58	49	.542	6
Chicago	54	50	.519	8½
New York	53	51	.510	9½
Washington	47	59	.443	16½
St. Louis	46	65	.414	20
Philadelphia	40	64	.385	22½

Results Aug. 12

Cleveland 8, Detroit 5.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Paul Dean can thank Manager Bill Terry for the successful comeback he is enjoying for the Giants' leader practically forced "Daffy" to report to the New York team.

The Giants picked up Dean in the draft last winter for $7,500. Terry wanted to look Paul over and try to gain something from the investment. That is why Terry refused Dean's plea for a release to the Dallas Club so he could remain near home.

Paul finally relented under Terry's pressure and reported to the Giants shortly before the team broke Florida camp and headed North. Terry had a suspicion that Dean was holding out simply to avoid the distasteful training chores. He decided that something drastic had to be done to get Dean in shape for relief hurling, so he turned the younger of the famous Dean brothers over to Coach Pancho Snyder. Snyder literally ran the legs off Paul shagging flies in the outfield. He was more concerned with putting Paul in good physical condition than he was over his throwing arm.

Paul took his work in good grace, did his best to co-operate and by early May was ready for mound work. In his first effort he held the Reds scoreless in a contest which had already been lost to the Giants. He did well against the Bees as a reliefer and was tossed back against the Reds. He looked so good that he was assigned to start against the Cubs. That winning effort convinced Terry that his efforts had not been wasted. This feeling was heightened when Paul defeated the Chicago team the second time. In eighteen innings, he allowed the Cubs exactly two runs.

Dean hasn't the fast ball he boasted a few years ago but he has plenty of stuff, works easily and should be a considerable help to the Giants.

—Pap'

Dow Paces Typos To Victory Over Chicago Printers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13 (AP)—P. T. Bounford allowed only two hits in pitching his Washington teammates to a 12-0 victory over Baltimore in the printers' baseball tournament here yesterday.

In the fourth inning Shortstop Miller of Baltimore hit safely and in the eighth Third Baseman Quinby cracked a long single.

Paced by First Baseman Dow, with four hits in five trips to the plate, the Boston Typos trimmed Chicago's entry 11 to 4. Detroit, favored to take the championship, defeated St. Louis 4 to 2.

Hurler Cal Niemeyer permitted four hits to give his Cincinnati teammates a 6-to-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

First Round Results

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis-St.Paul 9 (12 innings).
Boston 11, Chicago 4.
Washington 12, Baltimore 0.

McCoy Is Benched

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (AP)—Benny McCoy, the Philadelphia Athletics' $65,000 second baseman, was benched indefinitely today in an infield shakeup Connie Mack hopes will lift the A's from the American League cellar.

Mack replaced the 22-year-old infielder from Grandville, Mich., with Larry Davis, a rookie graduated from Duke University in 1939.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Rowell One of Casey's Boys

With 94 base hits in 284 tries, as of Sunday's double-header with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Carvel 'Bama Rowell, new second baseman of the Boston Bees, is making a strong bid for the National League batting crown. At the time of this writing, only Harry Danning of the New York Giants is ahead of him on the list, and the margin is a lone percentage point. This offensive duel should be as interesting in the weeks remaining as the pennant race between Cincinnati and Brooklyn.

Rowell is another one of Casey Stengel's boys. When 'Bama first reported to the Bees at their Bradenton training camp, fresh from Evansville, his faults were numerous. As a keystone guardian, his ability to error on ground balls was startling. He would stab the hard ones in a cloud of Florida dust and then kick the easy ones all over the park. On double plays, his marks were A for effort, but Z for efficiency.

By a Staff Photographer

Carvel Rowell

Found a Hitter

However, when this green Evansville rookie walked to the plate with a bat in his fists, Stengel dropped the ball bag and took the shape of a one-mane audience. Casey is still trying to win his first flag in the majors, but nobody ever accused him of not knowing his ball players. And when he spotted Rowell in the batter's box, stepping into fast balls with the perfect timing and confidence of an old hand, Casey knew that he had found himself a hitter.

Last season Rowell joined the Hartford Eastern League club as an outfielder, at the suggestion of Stengel. The Alabama boy had a good throwing arm and Casey figured that his best chance to earn regular pay checks in the National League was as a fly chaser. However, the southerner was even weaker on the picket line than he had been on the Bradenton infield, so the manager of the Bees decided to junk the plan.

Shows Improvement

Back in a Bee uniform this spring, Rowell set to work learning the manly art of second base play. Before his shift to the Giants, Tony Cuccinello coached 'Bama on the double play pivot, taking relays and such. Because he is a ball player by nature, Rowell caught on quickly, and although he still is a city block from being a Gehringer or Frisch around the middle station, he is doing remarkably well. What is more important, he is improving as the season goes along.

As a matter of fact, the boy has had several banner days in the field. In the first half of a recent twin bill with the Cardinals he had 11 assists and two putouts. In a number of games he has handled more than half a dozen hard chances without a miss. In more than 80 contests he has made only 19 errors.

Presses Danning

However, any time you care to talk about Rowell's hitting, Stengel will forget about the defensive side of the story. As the season turned into May, 'Bama was up in the .400 class. A month later he had dropped to .300. In early July he stood at .318 and when August arrived he was in the .320's. Since the beginning of this month the Bee ace has moved at a .377 pace and now threatens Danning.

The Boston Nationals have not had a batting champion since 1928 and have uniformed only one since the turn of the century. Rogers Hornsby pounded his way to the top for the last time in '28, with a .387 average.

Ross Hitting

Incidentally, Stengel has two regulars who are hitting the ball harder in the majors than they did in the minors. Last season with Hartford, Rowell compiled a .294 figure, and it has been told what he is doing at the moment. Chet Ross, the new Hub left fielder, batted .306 with Evansville in 1939, but has been well above that level most of the current campaign.

In Rowell, Ross, Eddie Miller and Max West, Stengel has four ball players who would bring a high price on the open market. Now that Miller is hitting better, he is easily the top-ranking shortstop in the business. His power is emphasized by 55 runs driven in. West is still some distance from a Mize or Ott, but his improvement has been steady.

Hornsby Termed Manager of Year In Texas League

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 13 (AP)—If there's a spot in next year's major league baseball show for the manager who turns in the best performance in the minors in 1940, just wrap it up for Rogers Hornsby of Oklahoma City's Indians.

They're calling the Rajah the "Manager of the Year" in the Texas League for his trick of transforming the Tribe from a seventh-place weakling into a dangerous pennant contender.

With the club floundering helplessly just one notch out of the cellar, Hornsby took over on June 8.

They had won only 26 games and lost 35 when the Rajah stepped in, but they welcomed their new skipper with six straight wins. They recently won nine in a row.

"You've got to go the limit on my ball club," said the man who led the National League in batting seven times, when he walked into the Indian clubhouse that first day.

The players found that he meant it. His team is young and his pitching is probably below the average of the league. Yet the Indians have traveled at a .541 clip under Hornsby, winning 40 of 74 games.

There have been rumors that the man who has managed four major league teams in his colorful career is set to return to the big time in 1941. As far as Hornsby is concerned, "They're still just rumors."

No Progress Made In Brooklyn Sale To Jacobs' Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—George V. McLaughlin, President of the Brooklyn Trust Co., which holds 50 per cent of the Brooklyn Dodgers in trust for the Charles H. Ebbets' heirs, said yesterday no progress had been made in the sale of the club to a syndicate headed by Mike Jacobs.

McLaughlin said the company had only one interview with Jacobs and that about a month ago.

"The company is prepared to discuss with any responsible person the sale of the stock of the Brooklyn Baseball Club which it holds with the express understanding the names of the principals must be disclosed and must be acceptable to the baseball authorities," McLaughlin said.

He said the Trust Company holds no stock but had advanced the club money so it could "continue its normal operations at a time when the club could not procure money through normal banking channels and when the other stockholding interests were either unwilling or unable to contribute their share."

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .332; Rowell, Boston, .331.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 81; Mize, St. Louis 76.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 87; Mize, St. Louis, 82.

Hits—Herman, Chicago, 137; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 133.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 33; Hack, Chicago, 30.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 11; Mize, St. Louis, 10.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 32; Nicholson, Chicago, 19.

Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Werber and Frey, Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago 11.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 11-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .352; Finney, Boston, .349.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 90; McCosky, Detroit, 88.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 101; Di Maggio, New York, 85.

Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 147; Boudreau, Cleveland and Cramer, Boston, 143.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 39; Greenberg, Detroit, 37.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit and Finney, Boston, 13.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston 26; Di Maggio, New York and Greenberg, Detroit 23.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 24; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 14-2; Rowe, Detroit, 11-2.

Upsets Mark Net Opening At Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—Upsets, including the eliminating of three of ten seeded players, marked the lengthy opening day's play in the 24th annual Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

Fifth-seeded Welby Van Horn, of Los Angeles, who is fourth ranked nationally, bowed out in the opening round when a fellow Californian, Edwin Amark, of San Francisco, forced the match to three sets and won, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

Hunt Downed

Gil Hunt, Jr., of Washington, ninth-seeded, likewise dropped out in the first round when Earl Bartlett, of New Orleans, runner up in the junior tourney, provided a startling form reversal with his 7—5, 6—2 victory.

Fourth-seeded Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, was forced to default to Jack Palfrey, of Boston, after he broke his glasses. At the time he held a 5—3 lead in the first set.

Kramer Loses

Another upset came in the second round when Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, who scored an easy 6—1, 6—1 decision over Ken Bartelt, also from Los Angeles, in the opening round, was eliminated by Bill Talbert, of Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—4.

Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., who attracted a large gallery, took care of Wilmer Allison, of Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—3, in the second round, playing easily and without pressure at any time.

Hockey League Plans All-Star Game Next Year

ST. PAUL (AP)—The American Hockey Association is planning an All-Star game next season, patterned after that in the American Baseball Association, George Higgins of St. Paul, loop President, has announced.

Higgins reported all team owners appeared to be in favor of the move and said he expected its adoption at the next league meeting Sept. 29 in Chicago.

Personnel of the All-Star team to meet the league leading team will be selected by a newspaper and radio poll. Profits of the game will be used as a reserve to strengthen the league's financial position.

The association also will propose a little World Series in hockey with the International American League. Teams winning play-offs in both of these leagues would meet in a series, Higgins said.

Golf Activity in California Enjoys Upsets and Close Play

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Upsets and nip-and-tuck contests were common features at the Riviera golf invitation last week end.

Edgar Kennedy of motion picture "slow burn" fame defeated Bruce McCormick, the defending champion, but was abruptly halted in his victory march by Jim McMunn, low-handicap Flintridge man.

But the man of the hour was Jerry Stone, who overwhelmed Ralph Evans, the sensation of the recent Southern California amateur championship.

Other events in golf's future book are the American Association's California open amateur meet this week, followed immediately by the Lakeside invitational Aug. 19. This latter event will be in the nature of a "preview of what to expect from local linksmen when they move up to Pebble Beach for the annual State amateur competition soon.

While on the subject of golf, Harry Tetrick, motion picture stunt man, became the first golfer on the Coast to win the coveted gold Dunlop trophy which is awarded for breaking 90 and 80 for the first time during the same year. Tetrick carded an 87 on the Rancho course May 6, and on July 17 toured the same links in 78 strokes.

* * *

Los Angeles and Oakland skaters continue their struggle for the Pacific Coast roller skating championships at the Olympic Auditorium in the Roller Derby.

The thrill-packed spectacle will continue for about three weeks.

Holding the spotlight in the breath-taking events are Wes Aronson and Ivy King of Los Angeles and Mary Youpelle and Elmer Anderson of Oakland.

At week's end Oakland's lead over Los Angeles was so slight that one race could change the standing.

* * *

Outboard motorboats roared at the Long Beach Marine Stadium Sunday in preparation for the Southern California outboard regatta Aug. 18.

This was the last chance many of the 85 entrants had for a full day of practice for the annual speed classic.

The spectacle will attract pilots from the entire Pacific Southwest area, with a horde of racers coming in from Arizona. At least seven defending champs will be on hand.

* * *

Merced has joined the California Class C baseball league and there is a possibility that another Southern California city will sponsor a team, boosting the total to eight.

Edward "Dunc" Farrell, Los Angeles businessman has announced he will take over the Merced nine and Benny Rubin, radio comedian, has bought the Riverside team.

It is almost a certainty that a veteran Hollywood outfielder will manage the new Santa Barbara team, which will be the Stars' farm.

Bill Sweeney's "Kids' Day" will be observed at the Hollywood ball park Aug. 24 with all youngsters 16 years old and under admitted free to see Seattle and the Twinks play.

A deal is now under way for the sale of Bill Fleming, Hollywood ace hurler, to a major league club. It will probably be completed within two weeks.

Fleming has won 15 games for the Stars and is their top chukker in games won. This spring he had a brief trial with the Detroit Tigers, but Business Manager Oscar Reichow is mum about the present interested party.

Bob Kahle, who got nine hits out of 12 times at bat in a recent three-game series with Portland, boosting his average from .294 to .307, is almost certain to be picked up by the majors.

* * *

To "go Hollywood" for a moment—with apologies—the Motion Picture Comedians vs. Leading Men baseball game, which the comics won 5 to 3, was terrific, colossal, tremendous, quite entertaining.

Perhaps the highlight of this most unconventional of all ball games—when orthodox rules are tossed aside—was when Boris Karloff donned his best Frankenstein equipment, popped an easy fly, which no one dared to touch, and stalked—with his leaden boots—around the bases uninterrupted by "terrified" players to make the world's most unusual home run . . . Jack Benny, flanked by three gag writers, and Fred Allen carried their feud to the diamond and hurled insults in place of balls . . . Disagreeing umpires flipped coins to decide if a man were out . . . The Three Stooges, who used butterfly nets while in the field, went to bat en masse and when they hit the ball they all ran to a different bag, one losing his pants in the venture . . . The Comedians wore every variety of uniform, but the Leading Men were resplendent in white ties and tails. All in all, it was a huge success.

Major Upset Occurs Among Essex Stars

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, the nation's fifth ranking tennis star, suffered a surprising upset in the third round of the Essex County Club's 15th annual women's invitation tournament today, losing to the 15th-ranked Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Seeded Fourth

Miss Wolfenden, seeded fourth, was caught far off form by the unseeded Miss Knowles and although she ran out the first set, as expected, the California star was surprisingly outclassed thereafter.

Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., seeded third, was forced to three sets and 30 full games before she could overcome the unranked Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, but otherwise the parade of early favorites went on without incident.

Two Matches

World-Queen Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., led the parade, stroking through two matches to catch the field at the third round. She made her first tournament appearance by defeating Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, and then, after almost no rest, she returned to sweep through Anne Page of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Vermont Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 13 (AP)—Harold and Robert Freeman of Springfield, Mass., entered the doubles finals in the Vermont tennis championship today by turning back Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., and B. H. B. Sould of Weymouth, Mass., 7—5, 6—4.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 12

International League
Rochester 3, Newark 1.
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 8.
Only games.

American Association
Indianapolis 11, St. Paul 2.
Toledo 8, Milwaukee 4.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Dallas 5-3, Fort Worth 1-1.
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma City 0.
Houston 4, San Antonio 2.
Beaumont 6, Shreveport 2.

Southern Association
Nashville 12, Knoxville 0.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 5.
Only games.

Eastern League
Binghamton 6-7, Wilkes-Barre 0-3.
Scranton 8, Albany 7.
Elmira 3, Springfield 0.
Only games.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	66	37	.641	
Brooklyn	62	42	.596	4½
New York	53	46	.535	11
Pittsburgh	53	49	.520	12½
Chicago	51	54	.500	14½
St. Louis	49	52	.485	16
Boston	39	63	.382	26½
Philadelphia	33	66	.333	31

Results Aug. 12

Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis at Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

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A Tuesday Page

Home Planning
And Furnishing

In Another Country's Manner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Arizona

Mexican food always tastes better in a native setting. But one doesn't have to have the setting to enjoy the food . . . nor the food to enjoy the setting. Which really means that a little eating nook—or a room — done in gay Mexican taste, may be an attractive and interesting addition to an informal home. And that country's food will always make up a fascinating meal.

Consider first the room. It may be anything from a converted pantry in an old house to a spanking new off-the-kitchen-room in a modern one; an alcove off the kitchen or an enclosed porch conveniently near food-preparation headquarters. In any one of these the family may enjoy many a jolly meal and outsiders may occasionally share the privilege.

Keep the wall color neutral. The bright colors used will show up better against a creamy background and it's always better to "splash" in small areas. Let some of these splotches appear in the floor covering if it is linoleum; if the floor is painted, you might enliven it with terra-cotta. A cream or light tan linoleum with geometrics in orange, green, blue, and fine lines of black, will form a right basis for your color scheme. Select curtain material with a neutral background but decidedly broken up by stripes or bars in some or all of the shades found in the floor covering. Edge it with a rough braid in one of these colors, and hang it on rough iron or wooden poles, to shove well back in the daytime and draw together at night.

Tin lighting fixtures, wall sconces, and candle holders are the predominating type used in Old Mexico; for table and chairs, let your budget guide you. Delightful furniture of true Mexican design can be used, or you can purchase the most inexpensive of tables and chairs, color them gaily and really get a grand effect. A cross-legged table painted dark green might be flanked by folding chairs of the same color, seated in canvas in orange; or, each chair a different color. And of course you'll use rough Mexican pottery and colorful glassware at meal time!

Which brings up the matter of Mexican food, delicious and interesting. Start any such meal off with tart grapefruit, or lemonized tomato juice; either one gives just the right tempo for the well-seasoned foods that follow: enchiladas, tortillas, tostadios, tamales, chili con carne—all of them as appetizing as they sound unapproachable! **L. P. B.**

To Repair Roofs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Good use may be made of a liquid asbestos roof coating, when repairing composition roofs. First, the roof should be checked over for nails that have become loosened or pulled up by the hot sun or frost. These should be driven back firmly into place.

After the surface is brushed clean, all breaks in the old roofing as well as loose seams, cracks, and apertures around nails whose heads are rusted off, should be filled with the roof coating. This should be spread for two or three inches beyond the break itself. A strip of muslin, large enough to cover, is then pressed down firmly into it so that no tag ends show. Over this is poured enough coating to thoroughly cover the fabric and an additional inch beyond the edges. The coating should also be applied around flashings after they have been nailed down fast to prevent leaks. The same type of treatment may be applied to badly rusted gutters.

Have Walls Dry

Always make sure walls are perfectly dry before applying paint. Moisture in the surface is likely to cause peeling and cracking as well as blistering.

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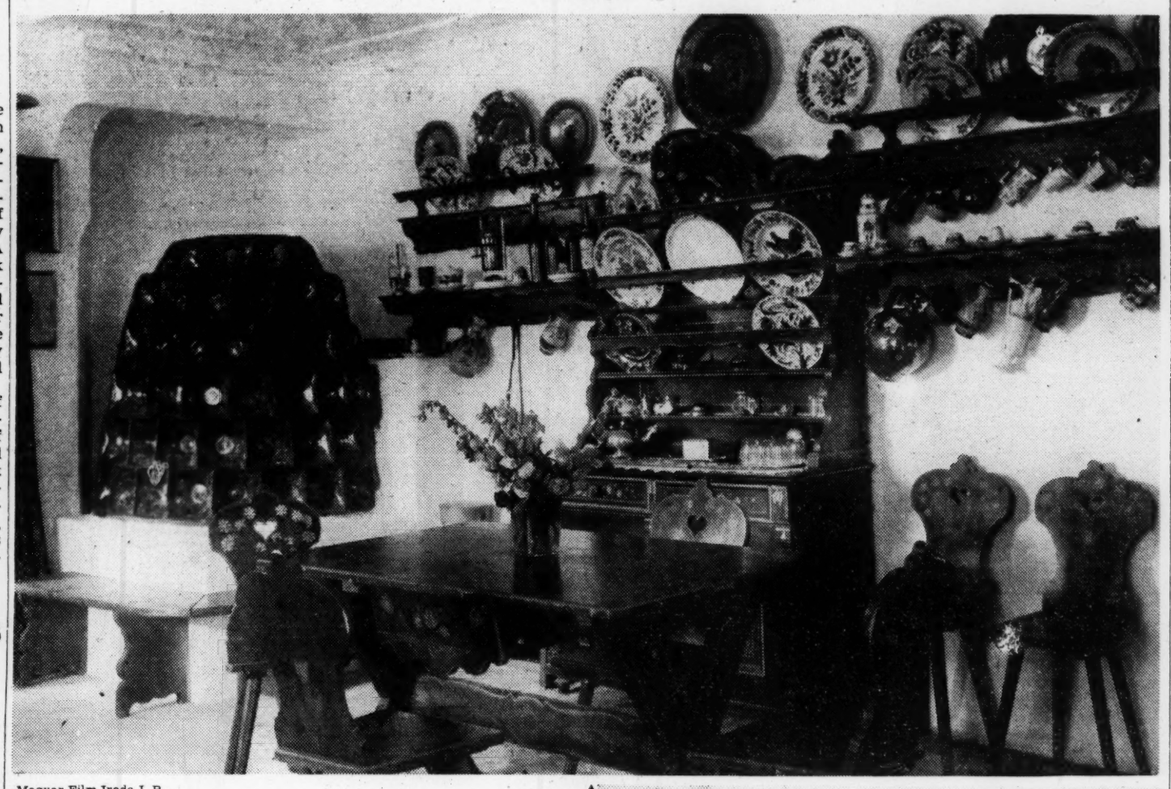

Magyar Film Iroda I. R

The Hungarian Peasants Delight in Color, Not Only for Their Clothing, but in Floral Designs on Their Furniture and on All Their Tableware

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it is the Oriental origin of the Hungarians that accounts for the peasant delight in color. Whatever may be the reason, no people make more use of brilliant hues than do these people. Their clothing, their house decorations, everything they have, glows with color, riotous color in mass patterns. They make no attempt to achieve delicate effects. They seek overwhelming brilliance, ornament every space. Caps, blouses, aprons, jackets, trousers are embroidered, sometimes in a solid stitch that gives the appearance, when one is not too near, of braiding. The design is, I believe, always a floral pattern, never geometrical. For furniture and house walls also it is again only floral ornamentation that is approved, and brilliant colors are laid in borders along the white-washed walls of the long porch and perhaps the best room. Painters work without patterns, without first sketching the design upon the space to be decorated. They have the patterns in their heads and need no other before their eyes. In these wall ornamentations the tulip is one of the favorite motifs, as it is also in the embroideries—the tulip, the rose, and the daisy.

Another feature of decoration in peasant homes is the pottery. Certain sections of Hungary are well known for their ceramics and it is an unusual home that has no shelves and plate rails filled with this loved ware. Gay tulip plates crowd each other, jugs of various sizes and shapes hang from hooks in rows that stretch from one end of a wall to the other.

Without any pattern or direction, housewives paint floral designs on the walls of their homes, in the small Hungarian town of Kalosca and the surrounding villages. Here one of these women, gaily and heavily dressed, is seen beginning an extended piece of work.

To Clean Old Ceilings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To remove whitewash from ceilings, apply a solution made of glue size, paperhanger's paste and powdered alum. First, make glue size by dissolving a pound of glue in three parts water. To three parts of this size add one part of paperhangers paste and a handful or two or powdered alum.

After the solution has been spread over the ceiling, turn on the heat in the room to make it as hot as passible. As it dries out, the whitewash curls off in small flakes, and what doesn't fall by itself can be removed with a brush made of fine steel wire or stiff fibre. The floor should previously have been covered with a large cloth to catch all the falling dirt.

Pictures in the Home

Part II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let us imagine that every woman in every household has determined to look to the welfare of her walls. Perhaps she has taken down all the pictures that have hung practically unnoticed for many years, and has had the walls "done over." Or suppose she is a newly-wed with everything brand new. Then what? A few simple rules should be followed concerning pictures.

First, as to framing. By all means let an expert decide it. You should, however, have a say regarding the selection of the frame, and its tinting that is to tie up with other colors in your room. Appropriate size and proportion you have already taken into consideration in the choice of your picture—a horizontal for over the sofa and above the mantel; a vertical above the radio, a group of small prints in the study —and the rest.

Today's taste is for simple flat frames even on oils; frames that detract nothing from the pictures yet harmonize with surrounding walls and woodwork. Even your old, old pictures will react happily to simple modern frames, as you do to a new spring outfit.

Many modern painters, particularly the French, prefer old, highly ornate frames, but these are first painted a flat white and then "antiqued." If the gold leaf is rubbed off from previously gilded frames, a red base will appear. The effect of this red showing through an added white paint gives a pleasing, warm effect. If you have no skill for such experiments, lay the trouble-maker aside and trust your art dealer to select an entirely new and suitable type.

Maybe you have a number of small prints scattered hit or miss about the house. Have them reframed and matted, if they are worth it, possibly with larger borders, white or tinted, to carry out the color scheme of your room. If the subjects are at all related, they may be used as a group over your desk or on the stairs. Flower prints in an enclosed porch or sunroom may be replaced by seascapes in July.

Prints and water colors are best framed with mats surrounding them, from 2½ inches to 3 inches at the top and sides to nearly 4 inches at the bottom, depending on the size. A flat, narrow molding of black is always good for black and white prints; a natural rubbed wood more appropriate for lighter subjects. Bamboo, or a narrow lacquer-red edging on matted Japanese prints, are popular choices. Dull white frames combined with tinted mats carry out the effective color schemes of bedrooms.

The Japanese say that "a work of art will work for you just as long as flowers keep fresh in a bowl of water." Consequently, they hang painted panels of silk, to be rolled up and stored while others take their place. There are on the market today frames of glass only, held together by wood or metal moldings at top and bottom, for the quick changing of prints and photographs.

My photographic neighbor has done an interesting thing. Four and one-half feet from the floor he fastened a natural-finish molding by means of brass brads, along his plum-colored dining room walls. Twenty-four inches above that he used another strip which holds in place separate panels of glass the size of enlarged and mounted photographs (18" by 24"); now of the baby, later to be replaced by his prize snaps from a summer's outing. The effect is decorative and unique.

To be continued on this Tuesday page.

Red and White Schoolhouse

It is said that an argument over the color of paint—red or white—to be used on the district schoolhouse near Franklinville, New York, resulted in a compromise. Accordingly, large red and white checks have decorated the surface of the entire building for several decades.

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What Will Probably Follow 'International' Architecture?

By Hugh Morrison

Professor of Art, Dartmouth College
Excerpts from a lecture before the New Hampshire Society of Architects, Concord, New Hampshire

Continued from this page of Aug. 6

In short, for a space of time French Gothic was the International Style of its day, but as time passed and its seeds were spread abroad, they grew up in new soils and produced new plants; national, regional, Gothic styles. They were all Gothic, which is to say that they were all modern and creative expressions of their lands and their cultures, but happily they were not all the same kind of Gothic.

Much the same story might be told of the Renaissance, except that philosophic notions of style come in to befog the issue.

What might we expect, accordingly, in the development of modernism in America?

1. The first phase might be the verbatim adoption of the French and German "International Style."
2. The second phase might be a longer process of mingling with existing architectural traditions, adaptation to national and regional conditions, and the evolution of American regional modernisms.
3. The third phase might be the development of an ornamental vocabulary expressive of the national and local viewpoints and temperaments.

During a trip to Europe in 1937 I noted distinct signs of a trend away from International Modern Style toward national modern styles in Sweden, Germany (the real or proscribed modern, I mean), and Holland. To a lesser extent in England. Not at all in Russia, which has turned away from modernism altogether.

A trip across this country in 1939 leads me to think that the same thing is beginning to happen here. Our great size and the great range of climate, materials, topography, and past architectural traditions lead me to believe that American architecture will develop into Regional Modernisms. What signs of this are there?

The most distinct evidences of such a regional style to date are to be found in California. California Modern seems to be composed of the following ingredients, varying in individual buildings and places.

1. International Style — a strong influence throughout.
2. "Monterey Colonial"—i.e., Spanish Colonial domestic architecture.
3. The "ranch house" tradition.
4. The adobe houses of the Indian pueblos.

Note that the most highly developed style, the provincial Spanish Renaissance of the big missions, has had little influence. It has of course been imitated in modern houses, stores, and movie theaters, where it is awful, but I do not mean that. As material for modern, I suspect that even in the clumsy work of the missions it is as a style too highly developed, too explicit, with too fixed a decorative vocabulary and too formal a layout.

I think it will be found in the development of regional modernisms, that those styles which had a highly developed esthetic will be least useful; those which approach most nearly to plain common ordinary peasant building will be most useful. In other words, vernacular styles rather than literary styles.

In California, the various ingredients of local tradition are extremely well blended, and it is to be emphasized that the result is not a mere imitation of any one of these past styles, but a re-creation of the qualities and spirit of all of them. The result is Modern.

California Modern is the most highly developed regional style we have to date, and I believe the general average of California building is today the highest in the country. I do not mean the occasional works of genius—though there are these. I mean the average small house of the average untutored citizen or real estate developer.

The great Midwest is a region; a region with a distinctive geographic, economic, and social character. I should expect it ultimately to have a regional architecture style. But here we have an unusual historical circumstance, and one which makes prophecy about a future style hazardous. The Midwest has no native, genuine, long-time architectural tradition; nothing comparable to the Colonial tradition in other regions, for example. The region was settled, in general, after even the Greek Revival—the last gasp of what might be called a real tradition—had run its course. Its building from 1850 on was in the spurious fashions of the late nineteenth century. There was no style.

Nonetheless, in traveling through the Midwest, looking at the mass of buildings done during the past several years, one senses a dominant trend, a community of feeling in all the better work, and that feeling is, more than any other one thing, Frank Lloyd Wright. . . .

This Wright tradition is based on his work of a generation ago—the "prairie style" houses of 1900-1910. It takes a generation or so for the quality and feel of a style to permeate a sufficiently large number of people to become evident in mass building. Wright himself has continued in this same tradition in the Willey and Jacobs houses of recent years.

His more dramatic recent achievements such as "Falling Water" and the Johnson Wax Company Building do not enter, I think, into this particular picture. But it seems likely that Wright's earlier work may have established a tradition in a region which had no tradition. If this guess turns out to be correct, it will be an almost unique historical instance of the social force of a single individual in architecture.

There are other regions of the country which have strong and genuine architectural traditions, local peculiarities of climate, people, and materials which we would expect to result in other regional modernisms. I have not found a sufficient number of examples of recent work to indicate certainly that these exist at present, and would not have time to discuss them if I had. But I have a hunch that the next regional tendencies to become evident will be:

1. The South—based on Spanish, French, and Modern.
2. Pennsylvania — based on Pennsylvania Colonial and Modern.
3. New England—based on New England Colonial and Modern.
4. Virginia and the Atlantic seaboard—based on the Colonial of this region and Modern.

And I would guess that they might develop in that order: Virginia last, because its early Colonial is more or less obscured by the highly developed style and expert restoration of its eighteenth century. The charm of that will be a hindrance rather than a help toward the development of a real Modern Virginia. Also, because the inherent conservatism of Virginia society makes the phrase "Modern Virginia" seem at the present time a little laughable. . . .

I believe we face a difficult situation in New England. It is going to be hard work to create a distinctively New England and distinctively modern style. I think there are three reasons for this difficulty:

1. The region and its people are naturally conservative.
2. As in Virginia, we have a highly developed, sophisticated, and elegant eighteenth century style, the dignity and grace of which are only too likely to beguile us away from the simpler realities of our vernacular tradition.
3. The International Style is must less applicable to New England than it is to some other regions and we will have to abandon many of its characteristic features.

Specifically, it seems to me that the New England climate calls for:

1. A fairly compact plan and form.
2. Controlled fenestration—at least until better and cheaper insulating windows are devised.
3. Short driveways and walks on account of snow.
4. I have a feeling that the New England climate, plants, and foliage call for textured surfaces and a sparing use of color, though this may be an esthetic prejudice and not a climatic condition.

In any event, it is certain that the International Style is a much less useful jumping off point here than it is in California, where the climate calls out loud for open planning, wings, projections, large glass areas, and all the rest.

But because there are difficulties does not mean that we should evade them. Conservatism and climate do not mean that we cannot have a modern architecture. They only mean that it will be a different kind of modern. And that kind, when we have it, will be our own.

To be continued on this Tuesday page.

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Commerce and Finance

Objections Are Mounting to the Excess Profits Tax Measure

Business and Industry

Defense Seen NotHampering Auto Industry

FLINT, Mich. (AP) — Harlow H. Curtice, President and General Manager of Buick Division of General Motors Corporation, said that his company plans to assemble at least 300,000 automobiles during the 1941 model year and spend more than $200,000,000 for materials and supplies alone in doing so.

Mr. Curtice made his announcement in addressing a group of automobile editors from throughout the country here to preview Buick's 1941 models. Formal public presentation of the new models will be made after dealers have been stocked.

Plans to Expand

The company built 283,204 cars in the 1940 model year and through a multi-million dollar expansion program just completed now is equipped to manufacture 350,000 units annually.

"Generally speaking," Mr. Curtice said, "it does not appear that the national defense program, either in its demand upon productive facilities or in the possible conscription of man power, will in any way hamper the industry's normal production of passenger cars and trucks for private use."

Asserting that the "general business and economic outlook is encouraging," he added:

"Whether the war ends abruptly or not, this country is likely to continue its vast defense program which, as it develops further, should offset any immediate loss of foreign business and minimize any psychological effect that a sudden stoppage of hostilities might have on American sales."

Buick's 1941 models already are in production, Mr. Curtice said, with 16,000 scheduled as August production and 130,000 as the anticipated total for the remainder of the present calendar year.

Series of Five

For 1941 Buick again is producing five series of cars and as its principal mechanical advance has introduced what is described as "compound carburetion" and improved the combustion chamber design to step up the power output of each engine. Horsepower has been increased to 115 in the "Special" series; to 125 in the "Super," "Roadster" and the "Limited" models.

Each model is larger and somewhat heavier than the 1940 type; running boards have been eliminated or placed inside the body, which in general accentuates the "torpedo" type the company introduced last year.

Announces Plans

Hal Phyfe

Harlow H. Curtice
President and General Manager of Buick Division of General Motors Corp.

American Telephone 1940 Construction Raised $3,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Expanding its facilities in step with expanded national defense, the "long lines" department of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced proposed new construction for 1940 had been hiked to $21,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the figure set for the year last January and a rise of $6,000,000 over the amount spent in 1939.

"Among the most important projects in preparation is laying of a new underground cable between Baltimore and Washington," the company said. "Following a different route from other lines, this cable will provide another valuable alternate path along the vital Washington-New York route. The project will cost $1,000,000, and it is expected the cable will be in service at the end of this year.

"Plans to meet the present (national defense) emergency began almost a year ago," the company added. "With the outbreak of war in Europe, 20-year-old records were reviewed to determine the routes over which long distance telephone traffic reached its greatest concentration during preparation for the world war.

"Plans were made for increasing capacity along routes which might be expected to carry an abnormally heavy load, such as routes out of Washington and from large centers of industry, railheads, seaports and troop concentration points."

Most of Canada's Industries Report a Rise in Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The effects of the war on Canadian economy have been many and diverse, but none is more worthy of note or productive of greater satisfaction than the changed trend in the Canadian employment situation, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

In April, 1939, says the bank, 473,000 wage earners were unemployed; this was an increase of 36,000 over the same month of 1938 and of 66,000 over April, 1937. It is estimated that, as of April, 1940, this total of 473,000 had been reduced by 106,000 to 367,000. This constitutes the smallest labor reserve reported for the month of April in a decade.

Expressed in percentages, 13.5 per cent of the available labor force was unemployed in April, 1940, as compared with 17.8 per cent in April, 1939, 16.5 per cent in 1938, and 15.7 per cent in the same month of 1937.

The estimated number of employed wage-earners in April, last, was 2,353,000, as compared with 2,383,000 in April, 1929, but on the basis of the average for the first four months of the year, employment conditions during 1940 were considerably better even than in 1929 with the number of wage-earners at work establishing a new record for Canada.

Excluding all enlisted men, 2,338,000 were employed on average in 1940 against 2,298,000 in the 1929 period.

No Scarcity

The higher level of employment now reported has as yet caused no general scarcity of labor, but many industries report a serious shortage of skilled artisans. Should the same momentum of increase be maintained during the next few months, Canada will rapidly reach a condition of full employment.

Many factories and technical schools are now actually engaged in training apprentices in order to overcome shortages in specialized workers. Meanwhile those presently employed are working longer hours, a condition which may continue for some time in spite of increases in trained apprentices, due to the rapid acceleration of Canada's industrial war effort and the withdrawal of men from industry for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The increase in the number of employed wage-earners in April, last, was 49,000. A rise in employment is usual at that time of year as a result of seasonal influences, and although the increase this year was about the same as in 1938 and considerably less than in 1937, it was almost double that which occurred in 1939 and well above the average for the past ten years.

The official index of employment in Canada for the first six months of 1940 was 115.2, a record for the period. Previous high points were 113.3 in 1929 and 111.45 in 1930. The 1939 average was 107.6. The index for each of the first four months of the current year constituted a new record for the month, but those for May and June at 114.3 and 120.9 were respectively 1.6 and 1.1 per cent below the levels reported in 1929.

Good Increase

The increase in employment as at June 1, 1940, over the previous month, as indicated by the index, substantially exceeded the average reported for that date since 1920, but was somewhat smaller than the advance shown at the beginning of June last year. The unusually large gain at that time was due in part to an exceptionally late spring; this delayed the resumption of work in a number of industries at the normal time, with the result that the May expansion in 1939 was considerably less than average and that of June above normal. This year's increase was also smaller than at June 1, 1937, but at that time the index itself was 5.8 per cent lower.

Improvement in industrial employment has been general throughout the country with all provinces reporting gains. All branches of industry have participated in the expansion with the exception of construction, in which a decline was reported due to the curtailment of work on highways. The greatest gains were in Ontario and Quebec, where the war supply industries are largely concentrated.

The trend in manufacturing employment in June during the last 20 years has almost invariably been upward. The index this year advanced from 125.7 as at May 1st to 129.2 for June 1st, the highest on record for that date. The index for the first six months of the current year was 123.3 against 107.4 for the same period last year.

Gains Widespread

Gains this year have been widespread throughout all branches of the industry, with the iron and steel group making the greatest advance. On June 1 there were 28 per cent more workers employed by these establishments than at the same date in 1939. During May alone, iron and steel plants absorbed more than 5,400 additional workers; this raised the index for the group to a level exceeded during the past 20 years only by that reported for the first six months of 1929. The index for the first half of 1940 was 118.0 as compared with 95.1 for the same period in 1939.

The index of employment in textile and clothing factories was 144.6, 21.1 per cent higher than on June 1, 1939. A high of 144.9 was attained on May 1, 1940, the decline which followed being due wholly to seasonal causes and was substantially less than usual.

Other branches of manufacturing which reported exceptional increases in personnel on June 1 as compared with the same date last year were chemicals and allied products—up 18.3 per cent; automobile plants—17.2 per cent; and nonferrous metal products—16.1 per cent higher. Electrical apparatus factories employed 14.1 per cent more workers than at June 1, 1939, and the lumber products group reported an increase of 10.4 per cent.

Of the non-manufacturing industries, building made the largest gain during the year ended June 1, 1940, with employment 27.1 per cent greater. Work of this nature employed considerably more labor than in any other June since 1931.

Mining Increases

With mining activity at new high levels, employment in June was 3.8 per cent greater than last year. The index for the first half of 1940 was 166.0 against 159.3 in 1939. The trend of employment in transportation is definitely upward, greater activity is reported in shipping, railway operations, local transport and storage plants. Service and trade groups showed gains of ½ of 1 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

On the basis of the six months' period, the index for all industries at 115.2 was substantially higher than the average of 107.6 for the same period in 1939.

Increased employment was reported for all groups with the exception of wholesale trade and construction. The increase in employment general through Canada in recent months has resulted in a material reduction in the number of persons on relief and during the current fiscal year the decline in relief expenditures should be considerable.

More Firms Seek Profits TaxExemption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mounting objections to the excess profits tax as a deterrent to the national defense program confronted a joint session of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee today as it sought to bring the highly important measure before Congress for debate this week.

Leading objectors to the tax program as now constituted came from representatives of various industries whose revenue has been seriously cut during the past five years. These spokesmen aver that their companies' average profits during the years 1936-39, upon which the excess tax is predicated, were so low that any hope of fair profits this year would be ruined since profits would be considered "excessive" when compared with the low 1936-39 base.

They assert that such a situation will prevent many American companies from undertaking needed defense plant expansion since the profit return would be too low to compensate for the added expense and labor. They said that this would hold true despite an Administration determination to permit a five-year write-off of plant expansion costs.

Undistributed Tax

Observers here believe that there is a possibility, although considered slight as yet, that the objections being raised to the excess profits tax might cause administration tax experts to consider reviving the much-discussed undistributed corporate profits tax.

Although industry strenuously opposed the undistributed profits tax as a "New Deal confiscatory" measure, many influential administration advisers still believe that such a distribution of profits is one of the keys to continued prosperity in the United States and it is believed possible that they will have an opportunity to present their case again if the present excess profits program becomes snarled in controversy.

One of the main arguments now being advanced before the joint congressional committee hearing the excess profits program is the fact that many companies, which have spent large sums of money during the past five years in perfecting their products and in expanding their production capacities, are now in a position to exact a return from their efforts and fear that the new tax program may cut this short.

Asks Amortization Action

Ellsworth C. Alvord, Chairman of the Federal Finance Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today asked the joint session to enact immediately the amortization part of the tax program but to forgo the excess profits sections until next year on the grounds that profits earned from defense orders would not start until 1941.

"It is reasonably safe to assume that excess profits resulting from defense expenditures will not be realized this year in substantial amounts," Mr. Alvord said. "Industry, in general, suffering from a long period of low prices and depression, has not had an opportunity to earn normal profits. It does not appear that any substantial amount of revenue can be obtained from the excess-profits tax for the current fiscal year."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of air carriers, rare metal mining and investment companies asked complete exemption from the proposed excess profits tax on grounds ranging from national defense to discrimination.

At the same time a ship operator and one of the nation's largest department stores urged that their business losses during the last decade be taken into account. The witness appeared at a joint Senate-House committee hearing.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell of Chicago, President of the Air Transport Association of America, said that the air lines' profits were controlled by federal law and that they were an auxiliary to national defense.

Earnings Regulated

To apply the tax to the air carriers would "work at cross purposes" with the Civil Aeronautics Act, Mr. Gorrell contended, because that Act empowers the Civil Aeronautics Authority to fix the earnings of air mail lines and the major lines are mail carriers.

The CAA, he continued, "does not permit one penny more of income than is necessary" and therefore "there is no excess in our industry."

Mr. Gorrell also declared that the army was counting heavily on commercial lines to furnish cargo and transport craft at a moment's notice in case of a national emergency and for this reason nothing should be done to discourage them from augmenting their equipment.

Otis N. Shepard, Vice-President of the Shepard Steamship Company of Boston, said his industry had suffered heavily during the last decade and urged permission to deduct these losses from earnings before figuring the excess profits tax.

When Representative Treadway (R) of Massachusetts suggested that all corporations would like to deduct such losses for depression years, Mr. Shepard replied that this industry should enjoy special treatment because it was a national defense industry.

Russell T. Fisher of Boston, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said the northern cotton textile industry generally has operated without profit since 1930. He added that small earnings of some years did not offset total losses.

He urged that companies in the cotton industry which have shown profits less than 10 per cent of their invested capital be allowed a substantially higher per cent than the rate proposed.

Kenneth E. Armstrong, Comptroller of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, asked for special consideration because of the business changes made during the years 1936-39, contemplated as the base years for determining excess profits.

Taxes Build Up

He said the application of the proposed tax formula to the company's earnings in 1940—which he estimated at a 300 per cent increase over those of 1939 largely because of business reorganization—would result in the firm's paying, in addition to the normal tax of 20.9 per cent, an excess profits tax equal to 23 per cent of the net income for 1940, "or a total federal income and excess profits tax for the year of 39.34 per cent of our income before federal taxes."

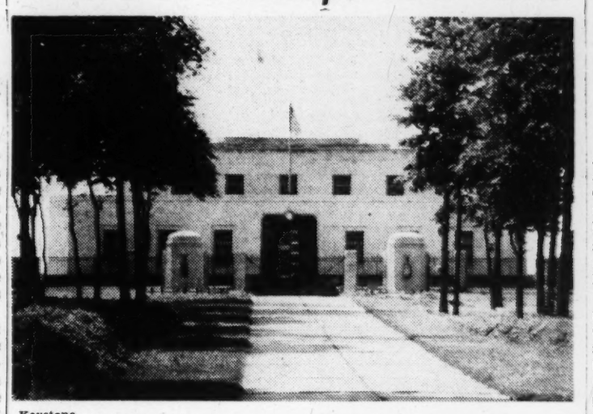
Col. Bradley Dewey of Cambridge, Mass., suggested what he called "a blanket catch-all provision" to provide relief to taxpayers generally.

Mr. Dewey, President of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company of Cambridge, suggested that corporations be permitted to pay out in dividends all of their excess earnings plus two-thirds of their base earnings. For so doing, they would earn a tax credit equal to the excess profits tax they otherwise would have had to pay.

Paul W. Adams, legal counsel for the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, advocated repeal of the Vinson-Trammell Act instead of its suspension.

He suggested a ceiling on aggregate corporation taxes and advocated that the amortization schedule be made retroactive to Sept. 8, 1939, the time President Roosevelt declared a state of limited emergency, in cases where companies had expanded to meet this situation.

Where U. S. Keeps Gold Cache



Keystone

The United States Gold Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Crest of Tidal Wave of Gold Said to Have Passed in June

NEW YORK (AP)—From the U. S. Treasury Assay Office in downtown Manhattan—hard by the Wall Street financial district—armored cars are moving $5,000,000,000 in bomb-proof shelter behind the Appalachian Mountains at Fort Knox, Ky.

When the shift is completed, the steel-concrete vaults in the Kentucky sanctuary will harbor about $10,000,000,000 of the precious metal—more golden treasure than man ever concentrated in one small spot before.

Yet the Fort Knox store will be less than half the $22,000,000,000 in gold known to be in the United States. This is about 80 per cent of the world's $27,000,000,000 recorded monetary gold reserves.

Uncle Sam—the sole custodian of the nation's gold reserves—holds about $20,400,000,000, distributed among Fort Knox and other Treasury vaults. Another $1,600,000,000 or so is held in this country—chiefly by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—for foreign account, mainly European central banks.

Peak in June

Bankers say the crest of the tidal wave of gold imports probably passed in June when the fall of France caused a huge transfer of reserve here from Europe. June imports amounted to $1,164,224,000.

The flow to this country, they explain, should diminish simply because most of the world's reserves already are here. The June receipts almost equalled the annual total output of newly mined gold.

But the usual questions about gold and the answers from bankers and economists run something like this:

Who owns the gold in the U. S. Treasury's vaults?

Theoretically, owners of the gold are the holders of bank deposits and currency since gold is the chief backing for these. But conversion of bank deposits and currency into gold domestically was outlawed in the 1933 banking crisis, so that the Treasury in effect is owner as well as trustee.

What does the Treasury do with the gold?

It pays for the gold by issuing gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, then stores it in Fort Knox and other vaults until such time as it may be called to deliver gold, either for export in settlement of international balances or for use at home.

What becomes of the gold certificates?

They are held by the Reserve Banks as backing for Federal Reserve notes (the principal currency outstanding in the United States) and the reserves against bank deposits. The Reserve Banks are required to maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent behind its notes. At the end of June the $5,500,000,000 in outstanding reserve notes were fully covered by gold certificates on hand and due from the U. S. Treasury.

Gold Withdrawals

How much gold could Europe withdraw upon the return of peace?

Some bankers calculate Europe might recall as much as $6,000,000,000 of the gold by withdrawing liquid balances (estimated at $2,800,000,000), selling American securities and other investments. But they explain this estimate is highly conjectural because a large part of the bank balances here may be spent for war supplies or remain tied up indefinitely in dispute over the ownership.

Unless the foreign trade balances were reversed and capital transferred out of the United States on a large scale, they say most of the $22,000,000,000 probably will remain in this country for a long time.

How does gold go to work in the credit system?

Bankers usually lend from five to 10 times the amount of their reserves, which essentially consist today of the gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve Banks.

The hugh influx of gold in recent years has created a record total of nearly $7,000,000,000 in reserves above legal requirements. Theoretically, this surplus could be pyramided into upward of $30,000,000,000 in bank loans and investments, which would in turn bring expansion in deposits for the account of individuals, corporations and others.

Credit Rates Drop

What have the gold influx and idle credit surplus done to the money system?

They have helped drive down credit rates to the lowest levels on record, facilitated big-scale Treasury borrowing, enabled corporations to refund debts at lower interest rates, cut down the return to investors and saving banks depositors and caused incessant talk about dangers of credit "inflation."

Why is gold likely to retain its value as a medium of exchange?

Because thousands of years of experience have taught men it is the best available "hard" money. It is durable, can be handled easily, has small weight in relation to value, is attractive in color, useful in the arts and industry and is deeply entrenched in the habits and faith of trading men over the world.

Excess Reserves Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government borrowing caused a $180,000,000 decrease in lendable excess reserves of banks in the week ended August 7.

The cut, however, left $6,330,000,000 available for loan or investments. Last week, the Treasury borrowed $250,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation by the sale of corporation notes.

The Federal Reserve Board, in its statement, also disclosed that for the second straight week the 12 reserve banks reduced their investments in government bonds by $2,000,000.

The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended August 7 member bank reserve balances decreased $212,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increase of $229,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $46,000,000 in money in circulation, $27,000,000 in treasury cash and $5,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $13,000,000 in reserve bank credit, offset in part by an increase of $106,000,000 in gold stock. Excess reserves of member banks on August 7 were estimated to be approximately $6,330,000,000, a decrease of $180,000,000 for the week.

"Holdings of United States Government bonds, direct and guaranteed, decreased $2,000,000 for the week."

Old Railroad Auctioned Off

SKANEATELES, N. Y. (AP)—The venerable five-mile-long Skaneateles Railroad Company, for nearly 100 years an agricultural "feeder" to the main line of the New York Central, passed into oblivion August 5 with the banging of an auctioneer's hammer.

HOLC Reports Home Sales At Record Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In the most active real estate market in its seven-year history, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation closed its fiscal year with sales at record-breaking highs, with rentals strongly stabilized and with an increasing demand for low-price homes, the corporation reported.

At the same time, surveys proved that almost all of the 105,000 homes the Corporation has sold have passed directly into the hands of actual home seekers, HOLC officials said. Less than 3 per cent of the titles to its properties have been reconveyed, and these include all cases which may have been transferred because of the deaths of owners or through ordinary sales to other home seekers.

50,000 Homes Sold

"Nearly 50,000 homes were sold by the HOLC in the last fiscal year alone," said Ivan Carson, Deputy General Manager of the Corporation. "They went to people who wanted homes for themselves, not to speculative buyers. More than 4,800 homes were sold in the month of June, the most active month since the Corporation was established. Sales totaled $16,000,000—an average of $3,330 per house.

"More than 51 per cent of our sales have been for $3,000 and less. About 70 per cent were for $4,000 or less, while 81 per cent were for $5,000 or less—proving that the real market still lies in low-cost homes."

A large number of HOLC sales have been made to those who were renting its homes, according to Mr. Carson, and they have proved "good risks." No service of any kind is required on collections from approximately nine out of 10 buyers, and only 3 per cent of the present sales accounts are even temporarily in default. Only 1.2 per cent of homes sold have been authorized for foreclosure, as against 1.7 per cent already paid out in full.

Rentals Also Successful

"HOLC's rental operations have been equally successful," said Mr. Carson. "More than 91 per cent of the properties which are available to yield income are now rented and delinquents of more than one month average only six-tenths of one per cent.

"Average unit rentals have increased from $29.43 to $32.90 during the past year. This does not mean that rents necessarily are increasing, because the situation is partly due to the fact that many of our lower-priced properties have been sold. But the rental trends we have observed strongly indicate an increasing stability in the rental market.

"Our rentals, like our sales, prove the demand for houses is in the low-cost field. The average rental price asked for vacant units is $34.31, as compared to the average of $32.90 we are getting for units actually occupied."

Building Rises Sharply in Canada In First 7 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—War activity and the construction of buildings for military purposes were largely responsible for the decided increase in contracts awarded for the first seven months of the year throughout Canada.

Total for the year to date amounted to $154,741,100, a 46.6 per cent increase over the 1939 total for seven months of $105,575,000, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

July contracts amounted to $29,305,600, a 32 per cent increase over the $22,129,700 for July, 1939.

Ontario had the largest total in July with $11,935,700; and Quebec was second with $4,319,200. Building in Toronto and Montreal continued firm, and consisted largely of private activity.

Contracts awarded for Toronto and suburbs totaled $2,179,200 for July and $15,356,400 for the first seven months of the year, the latter figure higher than the the $14,239,300 for the first seven months last year. Montreal Island total for July was $1,634,000, and the total for the year to date, $11,536,600, slightly lower than the 1939 total of $17,062,800.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10

Plan for Buried Forts for Frozen Food To Be Presented to U. S. Defense Board

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—A vast network of plants where Uncle Sam would hoard frozen foods against the day of national emergency has been proposed here as a defense measure.

Roger Sprague, an engineer who for more than 20 years has been engaged in the construction and promotion of locker plant facilities for frozen foods, likens the proposed system to a "line" more formidable in the event of war than the Maginot and Siegfried lines combined.

To Offer Plan

Mr. Sprague said steps have been taken to present the plan to the National Defense Board. As evidence of its practicality, he pointed to the operation of 2,700 frozen foods and locker plants for patrons from the Pacific Northwest to the eastern seaboard.

The plants now being used he described as well-equipped food processing, storage and distributing centers, serving the needs of communities in which they are established. Each plant is a unitary food station, maintaining all essential features for processing, freezing and storing of meats, fruits, vegetables and other perishable food products.

"They are formidable in any national crisis," he contends, "for the reason that they form a network of separately equipped supply and distributing depots so strategically located that should any one section or county be devastated, supplies and operations could be carried on uninterruptedly by the service plants in the adjoining section or county. The average space the plants serve is a 12-mile area."

Guard Against Shortages

Greater co-ordination of production, processing, storage and distribution of goods would be brought about by a network of food plants throughout the country and would be a guard against food shortages.

Armed forces and refugees could be fed from the plants, Sprague said, avoiding "the pitiful plight of food shortage and supply to soldiers and refugees alike as experienced in Europe during the present crisis."

Motor Transport Provides Jobs for Over 6,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—More than 6,500,000 jobs were provided by the motor transport industry in 1939, according to Automobile Facts and Figures, annual statistical review scheduled for publication this month by the Automobile Manufacturers Association. This represented one seventh of all who worked for pay last year in the United States.

Largest single group in this total was composed of truck drivers, 3,650,000 strong. Other fields in the highway transportation industry applying large volume employment were manufacturing, sales and servicing of cars and trucks; highway maintenance and construction, and production of petroleum products.

The automobile industry continued to be the largest customer of steel, gasoline, rubber, plate glass, nickel and lead in the country, besides providing large markets for leather, cooper, cotton, lumber, and wool, the publication shows.

Of 7,371,420 bales of cotton consumed in the United States, for example, the motor industry purchased 734,147 bales, or more than 10 per cent.

This Changing World

Industrial Decentralization—Spreading Out the Factory Seen as a Natural Trend of the Times—Moving Away From Overcrowded City Areas

By H. B. Elliston

Herbert Spencer somewhere shows that it is only when conditions are improving that people get into a lather about their badness. One might take exception to the remark as a generalization. But cases are on record to justify it. Take, for instance, the agitation for industrial decentralization to which Wendell L. Willkie has lent his support. A reader reminds me of an interview which I had with Henry Ford seven years ago in which the father of concentrated production explained at great length that decentralization had come. And it was natural, and not enforced, decentralization.

* * *

In Detroit, before seeing Mr. Ford, I had looked at Rivera's murals in the Detroit Gallery of Art. In them the Mexican artist had painted a vivid indictment of concentration and mass production. (A little later Charlie Chaplin added the screen's indictment in his "Modern Times"). Mr. Ford, who, I believe, had paid for this indictment of his own genius, fell into a musing mood when I mentioned Rivera. "He's just a little late," he reflected. "One of these days you will see that big plant of mine" (pointing out of the window at the River Rouge works) "reduced in size and function to a mere assembly plant. That's what I am now working toward, at any rate. Decentralization has already started, and I shan't be satisfied till I've grown my car, except for the engine, on the farm."

Progress since then has been slow, but the trend is in that direction. Little Ford factories are now to be seen in such crossroad communities as Waterford, Newburg, Plymouth, Northville, and other Michigan small towns. Some of them have only a few hundred population. General Motors is doing much the same thing. A few months ago Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman of that corporation, said that his company was committed to decentralization. Already, he added, it had expanded to other cities, such as Grand Rapids and Saginaw. "I personally believe that decentralization is a good policy for industries to follow," he said, "rather than to follow the policy of a highly centralized integrated unit, which carries people that much farther from the soil. After all, the soil is a pretty good thing in many ways to stick to. We can learn a lot from it."

Formerly any such spreading out was impossible, no matter how socially and politically desirable it might be. Plants had to be located near waterpower for operation and near centers of population for labor and markets. Electricity and better transport are what have made decentralization possible. And yet, on the face of the figures, the facts of decentralization don't seem as yet to have borne out the possibilities. According to the last data I have seen, the aggregate value of manufactured products is represented by as much as 42 per cent in 10 industrial centers. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Los Angeles. That doesn't appear to be very decentralizing. However, when one studies the industrial trend a little more closely, one sees that decentralization is, in fact, in process under the name of diffusion. Diffusion is the spreading out of industrial plants to the fringes of metropolitan areas.

This diffusion is the best as well as the most practicable form of decentralization. You can't pick up or split up a factory and move a plant anywhere. Economics won't allow any planning of that order. And, even if such planning were practicable, I cannot see that it would be socially desirable, since the small town in such circumstances might easily degenerate into that worst of all anti-democratic things, a company town. Much better and much more practicable, is it to develop the small towns on the fringes of the metropolitan areas.

* * *

Diffusion or decentralization must n't be mistaken for the dispersion of industries as marked by the flight of part of the cotton textile industry from New England to the South. Such a movement as this is a response to special circumstances. Diffusion is a general development affecting all industries, and, since it is a natural development, it could well be encouraged—as well as recognized, lest the credit for it be assumed by those who inveigh against the evils of industrial centralization.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 788,240
1940 volume to date 136,812,995
1939 volume to date 133,680,762

Stocks Drop 1 to 5 Points On War News

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Stocks suffered an attack of war nerves in today's market and industrial leaders tumbled 1 to more than 5 points.

Prices, slightly lower at the start, soon began to fall rapidly. Selling in the forenoon was the fastest in about three months. There was a substantial slow-down after midday and, near the final hour, some recoveries were to be seen. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Growing fierceness of the air battle over England indicated to Wall Street the zero hour in the Anglo-Nazi conflict might be at hand. Pending the outcome, brokers said, speculative forces either lightened or shelved commitments. Business news and defense spending prospects, while still hopeful, were largely obscured by overseas bulletins.

Principal share losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, International Paper preferred, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck, Loft, and Anaconda. Rails, utilities and oils were less depressed than other groups.

Falling in the curb were Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin, Bath Iron Works, American Cyanamid "B" and Humble Oil.

Bonds Generally Lower

Selling activities dominated the bond market today and numerous corporate and foreign ratings were down 1 to around 3 points near the final hour.

Buyers were inclined to sit tight, brokers said, while they tried to evaluate the current mass air raids on Britain.

English victory chances were weighed a little more closely in the foreign dollar list, where bonds of Germany and German-controlled nations tended upward. Gains were recorded for Germany 7s of '49 and 5½s of '65, and Belgium 6s.

Lower were Australian, Canadian, Italian and many Southern American issues.

U. S. Governments slid back around 1/8 point.

Corporates pushed down included Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 4½s, Morris & Essex 3½s, City of New York 3s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Wheat Prices Set New Seasonal Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—An attack of war jitters swept the wheat pit today, forcing prices at time two cents under previous closing levels and establishing new seasonal lows for all deliveries. Corn prices were steady.

Development of a better demand attributed in part to milling interests near the close, brought about a rally and prices recovered about one half of the extreme losses.

Weakness in securities, influenced by reports that the Nazi attack on England was about to start in full force, touched off the early selling. Stop loss orders were encountered before the trend was reversed.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Security dealers, favorably impressed with air-battle reports, posted higher prices for many issues today. While trading remained at recent curtailed levels, the market seemed little disturbed pricewise by bombs hitting areas only a few miles away. British Government bonds advanced as much as ¼ point. Japanese and Brazilian loans were also in demand. Selected industrials attracted support but kaffirs and oils were on the inactive list. Domestic rails inched forward.

Liverpool: Cotton futures rallied to net gains of 3 to 6 points today after early losses. Trade calling developed at the low levels and contracts became scarce.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 13

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$3.99	$3.98	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2280	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—fimm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0382	.0382	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0293
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925*x	.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2210	.2255	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3650	.3650	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2250	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0544	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8675	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. **Average for 1929.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corp. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30 reported net profit of $2,361,539, equal to $1.13 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,144,214, or 54 cents a share, in the second quarter last year. For six months, net profit totaled $4,295,419, equal to $2.05 a share, against $2,168,210, or $1.03 a share, in the like 1939 period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	56⅞	56	56	−1¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	− ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¼	5	5	− ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	22	40	39	39½	− ½
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	A'g 10
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	7½	7	7	−1
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	9⅛	8¼	8¼	− ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	−1¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	13	21	19⅞	19⅞	−1¾
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	151	148⅛	148½	−6
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 12
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	14	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	22	32⅛	30	30	−2¾
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 10
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	25	55	53⅞	54¼	−1¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	A'g 12
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	16	7⅛	6½	6¾	− ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	34⅛	33	33	−1½
2¾	2	Am Cable & R	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	95¼	95	95	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	177⅞	174	174	−3
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	26	24⅜	22⅛	22⅛	−2⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	42	40½	40½	−2¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18¼	18	18	− ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	− ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	9	9	9	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 7
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	− ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	11	29⅞	27	27½	−1½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	−1½
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	*3	50⅝	50¼	50¼	−2¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 12
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	40	40	40	A'g 9
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	+2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	13⅛	11¾	11¾	−1¾
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	7	54	52	52	−2¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80,	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ¾
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	8	14¾	14	14	− ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(.60)	1	90½	90⅛	90½	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	2	49	48¼	48¼	+1½
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	3	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	55	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	18	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	64	61½	63	−1½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	15	35⅜	34	34	−2
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 7
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	18	23⅛	21⅝	21⅞	−1⅞
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾	−1
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¾	12¾	12¾	−1⅜
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74	73	73	−1⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	14	162½	160½	160½	−2¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	75	74¾	74¾	− ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	
53¼	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	59	9	7⅞	8⅛	− ⅞
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	11	9⅛	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	36½	36	36	−2
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	17	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅜
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	32	20	18½	19	−1
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch D-M(1.05e)	2	26	26	26	A'g 8
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅜
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅞
66	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	9	29¾	29¼	29⅜	− ⅞
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	7	4¼	4¼	4¾	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	63¼	63½	63½	−1½
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 12
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	15½	15	15	−1
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	−1⅛
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	8	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	22	21¾	21¾	−1¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62	61	61	−1½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 12
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 12
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	9	4⅜	4½	4½	− ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	27	15⅛	14	14⅛	−1
6¾	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 12
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 12
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	− ¾
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	− ¼
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	− ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22½	22½	− ⅜
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116	116	116	+ ½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 12
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	21	29½	28½	28½	−1¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	20	19¾	19¾	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	30¾	28½	28½	−1½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	115	78⅜	73¼	74⅛	−4½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	− ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	22¾	22	22	− ¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅜	17½	17½	− ¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ¾
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	17	14	13⅜	13⅜	−1
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	25¼	25	25	− ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅞
24½	17	Bbrden Co (.90e)	10	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	− ¼
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	15	17	15¾	16⅛	− ¾
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ¼
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	5	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	9	9	8 ¾	8¾	− ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	31	19¼	18	18¼	−1¾
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	4	41¾	40¾	40¾	−1½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	105	24⅜	23⅜	23½	− ⅞
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	16½	16½	− ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	8	22	20¼	20¼	−1⅞
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	7	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅜
3¾	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26	26	26	−2
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	25	24½	24½	−2⅝
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	14	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−1¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
25	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
4¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	40	4⅜	4	4	− ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	− ¼
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	7	16½	16	16	− ⅝
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	− ½
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	7	12¼	12	12	− ⅞
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	3	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	28	27	27	−1
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 9
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	49½	49½	49½	−1½
50½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	46	44½	44½	−1¾
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	39	29½	27⅞	27¼	−2⅛
12½	5¼	Celotex Corp	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− ¼
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	A'g 9
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	5	23½	23	23	−1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	+½ −
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 7
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23	23	23	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	25	38	36⅜	36¾	−1½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	91½	91	81	+2
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	A'g 12
2½	⅞	Chi & E ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 12
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 10
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10⅛	10	10	− ¼
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	95	74	69¼	69⅞	−4⅝
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	2	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	6	32½	30⅞	30⅞	−2⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	15	27⅜	25⅝	26	−1½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	6	33½	32½	32½	−1⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	3	106½	106	106½	A'g 12
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1½)	30	11¼	10⅞	11¼	− ⅜
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	4	22	22	22	−2
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅞
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20¼	19½	19½	−1
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	19¾	19½	19½	− ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	47	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79⅜	79½	79⅜	+ ⅝
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4¼	4	4	− ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	4	80	80	80	A'g 12
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	31½	30¼	30¼	−1
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	38	36⅜	37	−1⅞
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	− ¾
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	19	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	− ¾
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	42	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅝	− ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	50	30½	29⅞	29⅞	− ¾
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	10	3	2¾	2¾	− ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	7	1⅜	12¼	12¼	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	7	21½	20½	20½	−1⅜
16	9⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 12
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10⅛	10	10	− ¼
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	95	74	69¼	69⅞	−4⅝
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	2	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	6	32½	30⅞	30⅞	−2⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	15	27⅜	25⅝	26	−1½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	6	33½	32½	32½	−1⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	3	106½	106	106½	A'g 12
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1½)	30	11¼	10⅞	11¼	− ⅜
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	
35½	16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

House Passes Bill to Unify Carrier Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation providing unified control of the Nation's rail, motor and water carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission won final approval of the House.

A conference report on the bill which places inland and intercoastal water carriers under the ICC and expands the powers of the commission to effect consolidations and reorganizations of transportation system was adopted, 247 to 74, and sent to the Senate.

The final vote came after a vigorous but futile fight by friends of the water carriers to restore to the bill the so-called Wadsworth amendment which would permit rate reductions if they provided "compensatory" returns to the carrier.

Representative James Wadsworth (R) of New York warned that unless this amendment, which was stricken out by the conferees despite previous instructions from the House to retain it, were restored, the legislation might have adverse effects on water transportation.

Wadsworth Motion Defeated

However, Mr. Wadsworth was beaten, 209 to 114, on a motion to recommit the bill to the conferees with instructions to reinstate the amendment.

The action of the conferees was denounced by Representative Francis Culkin (R) of New York as "parliamentary Hitlerism" but was defended by Representative Charles Halleck (R) of Indiana.

Mr. Halleck said the amendment was eliminated because the Senate members of the conference committee refused to "go along" and added that if conference committees were strictly bound by House instructions "you'd never get any legislation."

Representative Clarence Lea (D) of California also defended elimination of the Wadsworth amendment contending it would result in increased freight and passenger rates.

The conference version of the bill contained provisions to protect labor from the effect of consolidations and reorganizations by providing that workers eliminated by such orders be compensated for a period up to four years. For example, a man who had been employed one year would be compensated for one year, while a man employed four years or more, would draw pay for a maximum of four years.

Harm to Waterways Denied

Charges that the legislation would "destroy" water carriers were denied by Mr. Halleck who said that "with the country committed to a policy of regulation in transportation it is only fair that all forms should be regulated." The Interstate Commerce Commission, he added, "didn't wreck the motor carriers."

Representative William Whittington (D) of Mississippi protested that the conference committee wrote language into the bill repealing provisions of the Panama Canal Act prohibiting railroads from acquiring ownership or control of competing water carriers.

Mr. Whittington contended this action of the committee "crucifies competition in the Great Lakes and inland waterways."

Mr. Lea replied that the ICC "for the past 17 years" has been exercising powers with regard to railroad acquisition of water carriers.

He said the bill protected Great Lakes shipping by exempting bulk carriers from ICC control.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43 41 Mch	102.15	102.15	102.15
1 3¼s '49-46	110.31	110.31	110.31
5 3¼s '52-49	111.20	111.20	111.20
50 2⅞s '52-50	105.5	105.5	105.5
1 3s '55-51	109.27	109.27	109.29
6 2¼s '53-51	103.2	103.2	103.2
1 2¼s '56-54	102.6	102.6	102.6
1 2¾s '60-55	107.7	107.7	107.7
48 2¾s '65-60	106.2	105.31	106

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	103.12	103.12	103.12
5 3s '52-44	106.26	106.21	106.21

Ne York City Bond

257 3s '80	96⅜s	95¼	95¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	38¼	38	38
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
36 Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	84½	85
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73	72½	72½
23 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45	43⅛	43⅛
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
10 Am & For P5s 2030	45	44¾	44¾
3 Am Int 5½s '49	98¾	98¼	98¼
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Am T&T 3¾s '66	108½	108¼	108½
6 Am T&T3¼s '61	109	109	109
8 Am T F dr cv '50 st	95	95	95
7 Am WW&E 6s '75	108	107¾	107¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41¾	41¾	41¾
12 Arm Del 4s '57	102⅝	102¼	102¼
18 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅜	102½	102½
64 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅜	105	105
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103	103
15 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110¾	110½	110½
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	97	97	97
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	107	107	107
13 B&O 1st mig '48 st	67	67	67
15 B&O '95 st A	28¼	27½	27½
6 B&O '95 st C	31¼	31	31
6 B&O 2000 st D	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
2 B&O '96 st F	28	27½	27½
43 B&O cv '60 st	12½	11⅝	11⅝
6 B&O 4s '48	67½	67	67
1 B&OPLE&WV4s '51 st	55	55	55
1 B&O S W '50 st	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 B&O T of Ca '59	54½	54	54½
4 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107¾	108
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104	104	104
26 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	101¾	101½	101⅝
2 Blaw Knox 5½s '50	97⅝	97½	97½
32 Bost&Me 5s '67	71¼	69	69
36 Bost&Me 4s '60	71	70½	70½
11 Bost&Me 4¼s '61	71¼	69½	69½
35 Bost&Me 4½s '70	20¾	20	20
14 Bost&Me 5s '55	74½	73	73
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
11 Buf R&P '57 st	38	37	37
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104½	104½	104½
5 CanNatRy 5s '70	85	85	85
5 CanNatRy '69 Oct	85½	85	85
1 CanNatRy 4¼s '54	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 CanNatRy 4½s '56	83	83	83
2 CanNor 6½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 CanPac 5s '44	94	94	94
3 CanPac 5s '54	68⅝	68½	68¾
2 CanPac 4½s '46	66½	66½	66½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	62	62	62
24 CanPac 4s perp	51¼	50½	50½
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	102½	102½	102½
5 Cen of Ga Cn '45 reg	3	3	3
1 CenNewEng 4s '61	50	50	50
10 CenPac 5s '60	44¾	43½	43½
6 CenPac 1st 4s '49	60¼	60¼	60¼
9 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14	12¾	14
9 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	12¾	12½	12½
15 Certain-teed 5½s '48	80	79¼	79¼
5 C&O 4½s '92	125½	125½	125½
3 C&O 3½s '96D	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
7 Chi&Alton 3s '49	11½	11	11
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	82	82	82
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¼	98½	98½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94⅛	94½
9 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
3 Chi I&L 6s '47	16⅜	16½	16½
37 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
1 Chi&NW gm 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	7½	7½	7½
11 ChiGNW 4s 87	13	13	13
55 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
86 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	90½	90¾	90¾
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	88¼	88⅛	88¼
6 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	48½	48½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s72	79	79	79
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72¾	72	72
8 Col&So 4½s 48	25½	25¼	25¼
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
6 Coml Mackay Inc 69ww	36½	34¼	34¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
10 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	121½	121½	121½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106	106
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¼	106	106
5 Consol Coal 5s 60	64	64	64
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
8 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s48	106	106	106
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Del&Hud 4s '42-'43	49	48	48⅛
1 D&RG 4½s'36	7	7	7
2 D&RG 4s'36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Del Ed 4½s'61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Del Ed 4s'65	100½	100½	100½
Du Mlssabe&I 3½s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Duques Lt 3½s'65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 El Joliet&E 3¼s'70	101½	101½	101½
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	10¼	10¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	10¼	10¼
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	65¼	64⅝	64⅞
8 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20½	20½	20½
7 Erie Gene 6s '57	72	72	72
7 Firest T&R 3½s '48	105⅜	105¼	105¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	6	6
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	54	54	54
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105	105	105
13 GenStl Cast5½s'49	73⅛	71⅞	71⅞
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Ge Ncr Ry 5½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	85½	86
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101½	101½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92⅞	92¼	92¼
2 Gt Nor 3s '67	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
3 Gulf St Util 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
6 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¾	110¼	110¼
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	66	66	66
8 HoustnOilTex4½s'54	100½	100½	100½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	123.01	26.57	21.98
Net change	—4.25	—.72	—.57
Previous close	127.26	27.29	22.55
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125¼	125¼	125¼
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	45½	45½
71 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12¼	12¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	42	42	42
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	40⅜	40	40
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39	37½	37½
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45¼	44	44
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41⅛	41	41
9 Inland St 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77½	77½	77½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	85	85
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	46¾	46	46
8 Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	72	72	72
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	27¾	27½	27½
18 Int T&T 5s '55	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
18 Jones&LghSt4½s'61	98¼	98	98
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	30	30	30
2 KSFtS&M4s'36ct	31	31	31
22 K C South 5s '50	66	65	65
5 K C South 3s '50	62	62	62
15 Kresge Found 3s '50	103	102¾	102¾
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48⅞	48½	48½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	51½	51½	51½
3 LehValCoal5s'74st	27½	27½	27½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	16	16
4 LehVal4½s2003asd	16½	16	16
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15½	15½
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	15	15
1 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	47½	47½	47½
5 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102	102	102
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	124	124	124
3 Loews 3¼s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125½	125½	125½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82⅛	81¾	81¾
6 Lou & N 2003 B	102¾	102½	102½
7 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
37 Lou & N 4s '57 '60	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
14 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93⅛	82¾	82¾
6 Louis & N 3½s A '50	104	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lou&NSoJM4s'52	80	80	80
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	74	73½	73½
3 Maine Cen 4½s'60	49⅜	49	49
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
13 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	94	93¼	93¼
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	65	65	65
3 Mich Con Gas 5s '63	103⅜	103¼	103¼
23 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4½	4⅜	4⅜
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	80	80	80
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	12¾	12½	12½
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12	11¼	11¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	15	15	15
2 Mob&Ohio 5s '45 ct	24	24	24
21 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	39¾	39½	39½
33 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	33	32¼	32¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101¼	101¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32	31½	31½
25 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	40	39½	39½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	66	66	66
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106½	106¼	106¼
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	103⅞	103⅞
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Natl Supply 3¼s '54	104¼	104	104
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	38½	38½	38½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	68½	68½	68½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	58½	58½	58½
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅛	56	56
25 NYC rfg 5s 1013A	51⅞	50¼	50¼
1 NYC 3¾s '46	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
40 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56	56¼	56¼
9 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	80	80
1 NYC Mil Cen 3½s '98	52	52	52
1 NYChi&StL 6s '43	80¼	80¼	80
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	65	65	65
41 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55	52¼	52¼
7 NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	89½	89½	89½
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47¾	47¾	47¾
15 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
16 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4s'55	14	14	14
7 NY Steam 3½s '64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
30 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11⅛	10¾	10¾
15 Norf Sou 5s 61A	11⅛	10¾	10¾
1 NorOhio 5s 45 unst	64	64	64
35 NorPac 6s 2047	60⅝	59	59
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52¼	51	51
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	46½	46½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	46½	46½
13 Nor Pac 4s'97	65	65	65
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42	42
8 Nor StL Pow 5½s 57	103½	103½	103½
1 Oklahoma G&E 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	117½	117½	117½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s66	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3 Pac G&E 4s'64	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	105	105	105
27 Pen Co 4s'63	103¼	103	103
5 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100½	100½
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Pen P&L 3½s'69	108½	108¼	108½
10 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118¼	118	118
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103	102¾	102¾
80 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91	90	90
7 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97½	96¾	96¾
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	97	97
7 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89	89	89
5 Pen RR 3¾s'52	85	85	85
8 Peoria & E 4s '40	60	60	60
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	6	6
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	65	64½	64½
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59¾	58	58
1 PhilBal&W4½s'81D	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Phila Co 5s '67	106½	106¼	106¼
27 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅛	3	3
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	14	14
4 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 PCC & StL 4½s'77	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 PCC & S L 4½s'42B	105½	105½	105½
1 Pitts & W Va'58A	52½	52½	52½
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	54	52¾	52¾
30 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
1 PorRiAT 6s '42unstct	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 Readg 4½s '97 A	69	68½	68½
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	69	69	69
1 RemRand 4½s'56ww	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9 RepublicSteel 5½s'54	105½	105	105
12 RepublicSteel 4½s'61	99½	98¾	98¾
55 RepublicSteel 4½s'56	99½	98¾	99½
1 ReverseCop&B 4½s'56	102¼	102	102
2 RicGrWest 1st 4s'39	22½	22	22

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	5¾	5¾	5¼
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6	6	6
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	74	72¾	73¾
1 StJ&G Isl 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
12 StLPub Svc 5s '59	64½	64	64
1 StLSF 5s '50B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9	9	9
1 StLSF 4½s '78	8½	8½	8½
10 StLSF 4s '50A	8½	8½	8¼
14 StLSW 5s '52	14	14	14
10 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	5½	5½	5½
12 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64½	63¾	63¾
1 San Ant Pub Svc4s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 SilesianAm 7s 41	35	35	35
11 Simmons cv 4s 52	101½	101	101
3 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101	100⅞	100⅞
20 Socony-Vac 3s64	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 So Bell T&T 3s 79	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 So Cal Gas 4½s d1	108⅞	107½	107½
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	102½	102½	102½
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	40¼	39¾	39¾
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	39	38½	38½
25 So Pac 4½s 69	39⅜	37¾	37¾
22 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57⅛	56	56
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	39	39	39
19 So Pac 3¾s 46	51¾	51	51
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	46	45	45½
6 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	72	72	72
6 South Ry 6½s 56	77	76⅛	76½
5 So Ry gen 6s 53	72¾	72¼	72¼
1 So Ry Gan 4s 56	54½	53½	53½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110½	110½	110
5 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105⅜	105½	105½
4 Spokane Int 5s 55	16½	16½	16½
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104½	104⅜	104½
22 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	99	99	99
3 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 TRR A St L 4s 53	109⅞	109½	109¼
6 Texarc&FtSm5½s'50	87¼	87	87
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105½	105½
9 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
50 Third Av ay 5s 60	18¼	17½	17½
7 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55½	55½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103	103	103
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113	112½	113
18 Un Pac 3½s '80	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	82½	82½	82½
10 US Steel 2s 48	101	101	101
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	101⅜	101	101
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	102	101½	101½
5 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	110¼	110	110
1 Va & SW 5s '58	57	57	57
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¾	107½	107½
7 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 Warren Bros 5s '41	25¼	24¾	24¾
1 West Pen P 4½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	47	47	47
1 Westn Md 5½s'77A	90	90	90
15 Westn Md 4s '52	84⅝	84	84
15 Western Un 5s '51	66½	66¼	66½
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101⅞	101½	101½
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105½	105⅜	105⅜
22 Wis Cen 4s '49	22¼	21¾	21⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7	7	7
1 Wise El Pow 3½s'68	109	109	109
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
27 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Antioquia 7s '46 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Antioquia 7s '45 C	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	56⅜	56½	56½
6 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	56½	56½	56½
2 Argentine 4½s '48	76	76	76
5 Argentine 4½s '71	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Australia 5s '55	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
3 Australia 5s '57	47⅛	47	47
24 Australia 4½s '56	42⅛	41	41
1 Australia 4½s '58	56	56	56
11 Brazil 6½s'26-57	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12	11¼	11¼
3 Brazil C Ry 7½ 7s '52	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
3 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8½	8¼
3 Buen A 3½s 58	31	31	31
10 Buen A 4½s '77	45	44¾	45
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
4 Buen A 4¾s '75	50	49½	49½
21 Canada 3¼s '61	73¼	73¼	73¼
21 Canada '67	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 ChileMtBk6¾s'61asd	10	10	10
1 ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	10	10	10
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	11¾	11¾	11¾
14 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24¾	24½	24½
51 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
4 Copenhag 5s '52	25¼	25	25
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	71	71	71
1 Cuba 5½s '45	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Denmark 5½s '55	32¼	32½	32½
21 Denmark 4½s '62	30	29½	30
1 French 7½s '41	52¼	52¼	52½
2 GerCapBk 6s '60 Oct	15	15	15
12 GerGov 5½s'65	16	15¾	15¾
9 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20¼	20¾
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	14¼	14¼	14½
1 Ger Gen Ds 7s '43	25	25	25
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	29½	29½	29½
6 Italy 7s 1951	49¼	49	49
17 Japan 6½s '54	85	84¼	84¼
2 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Milan City 6½s '52	31	31	31
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
11 Norway 6s '44	47	47	47
4 Orient Dev 6s '53	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 Oslo City 4½s '55	30

Radiocasters Stand Firm In Battle Over Music Rights

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American radiocasters are determined to carry to a finish their decision not to use the music of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers ("A. S. C. A. P."), the biggest copyright pool of music in the United States, which controls most of the popular music heard over the air, on the screen, in restaurants and hotels, by popular bands in dance halls and cafes and even the "canned" music of the lowly "juke boxes" (nickel-in-the-slot phonographs).

At their convention in San Francisco recently the National Association of Broadcasters showed every intention of supporting Broadcast Music, Inc., their own recently established music pool, known as "B. M. I.," when their A. S. C. A. P. contract expires at the end of the year. Through the medium of B. M. I. the radiocasters hope to free themselves of the allegedly "iniquitous" yoke of A. S. C. A. P. which now charges them a flat 5 per cent of their gross income plus other fees for the right to perform its copyrighted music.

The 5 per cent fee is the biggest bone of contention with radiocasters since they maintain that it levies upon profits which may have been secured through programs which did not use A. S. C. A. P. music or which may have been non-musical, such as news, drama, spot announcements, etc. Under the present A. S. C. A. P. licenses radiocasters this year paid $5,000,000 and under the new proposed rates to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1941, they would expect to pay $8,750,000 yearly.

Calls System Handicap

It is thus easy to see why the networks have got behind B. M. I. and, along with station members of the N. A. B., have pushed the development of their own music sources. B. M. I., on its part, claims that it has encouraged new compositions and composers. In fact B. M. I. believes that the A. S. C. A. P. system has acted as a serious handicap to unknown composers. A. S. C. A. P. requires at least five published numbers from a writer before it will permit him to apply for membership, B. M. I. claims. Often A. S. C. A. P. has refused to admit composers even when the five-number rule was complied with, B. M. I. contends, and A. S. C. A. P. publishers have made it difficult for new composers to comply with the rule by refusing to publish their compositions, it is asserted.

The result of this policy, B. M. I. claims, is that there are more composers out of A. S. C. A. P. than in it, although only A. S. C. A. P. music has had a chance for a hearing. In a quarter of a century, B. M. I. maintains, A. S. C. A. P. took into its membership only about 1,000 composers and authors. In 12 weeks B. M. I. made contracts with 71 members, it points out.

Not New to Music

In breaking A. S. C. A. P.'s monopolistic position in the music world the radiocasters, according to B. M. I., feel that they are opening for American composers the door that has been previously closed against them. New opportunity for composers, B. M. I. said, means new program material for radiocasters.

A great many B. M. I. composers may be new to the radio public but they are not new to the world of music. Frank Luther, for instance, has sung all over America and England, both popular music and classics, has made more than 2,000 phonograph records and has appeared on countless radio programs. He has made traditional American music a specialized field of his own.

Joan Whitney, who writes in collaboration with Alex Kramer, and has been successfully introducing her songs before audiences in New York and Washington, was first published by B. M. I. The Music of Bob Foreshew of Princeton and Lee Wainer of Columbia, two B. M. I. composers who have written notable music for college shows which had been featured by leading popular orchestras, was first published by B. M. I. In the case of Lew Wainer, B. M. I. said, A. S. C. A. P. applauded him somewhat belatedly. He had been producing significant popular music for five years though A. S. C. A. P. never granted him membership. Shortly after his first B. M. I. song was published, A. S. C. A. P. awarded him a prize for his last Columbia University show music.

Though A. S. C. A. P. now admittedly controls most of the popular music sources, the radiocasters maintain that they have the medium—repeated performances—which can make their music as popular on the air as A. S. C. A. P.'s.

Analogy Cited

B. M. I. cites the Warner Brothers situation to emphasize their contention that if the listening public gets what it likes, it will not miss what it doesn't get. In 1936 because of a conflict with A. S. C. A. P. Warner Brothers withdrew their music catalogues from the air. These contained the works of Victor Herbert, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Sigmund Romberg, Rudolf Friml, Vincent Youmans and others of equal merit. There is no evidence, B. M. I. claims, that the radio audience knew this music was being withheld. The public had not lost its fondness for these composers, but it was getting music that pleased it and hence did not miss the other.

Besides its own publications B. M. I. has also purchased the Hinds, Hayden and Eldredge catalogue and acquired, beginning in 1941, the performing rights to the N. M. Cole catalogues. That gives B. M. I. about 5,000 copyrights and adds through these sources alone about 40 new numbers a month.

B. M. I. pointed out that about 40 per cent of A. S. C. A. P.'s catalogue consists of arangements of "public domain" music, i. e., music on which the copyrights have expired. Arrangements may, however, be copyrighted. B. M. I. is, therefore, at liberty to acquire its own arrangements of public domain music. B. M. I. further claimed that it is making a special field of music arranged especially for the microphone, a field in which it believes that it cannot fail to make a marked improvement over existing program material.

The great music of the world, Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Wagner, is all in the public domain, B. M. I. pointed out, and for a time being, at least, the quality of radio music would go up as 1941 began with the added use of public domain music. By the end of 1940, however, B. M. I. hopes to have a substantial catalogue to answer the demands of radio program builders.

French Consul Made Minister In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Count Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, who resigned as Consul General for France in New York last Sunday, having reached retirement age, has been succeeded by Vicomte Jacques d'Aumale, with the diplomatic rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, it is announced here. The elevation of the Consulate-General into the diplomatic list was seen to indicate the importance Marshal Henri Petain's Government attaches to French representation in this city.

The new Minister, who comes here from Bogota, Colombia, where he has held the post of French Minister for the last two and one-half years, declined to discuss the French political situation or American war relief work in Europe.

Before going to Colombia, M. d'Aumale was in the Near East for nearly 20 years, serving first as Secretary of the French Legation in Cairo, whence he was transferred to the consular service and was named Consul General in Palestine. Then he went back to the diplomatic service and was sent to Bogota. He is accompanied by his wife, Viscomtesse Elizabeth d'Aumale.

War Tasks Theme Of Toronto Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Specialists from the United States, Great Britain and Canada will lead discussions on war problems affecting the British Empire and the United States at the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics to be held at Geneva Park, Aug. 17 to 25, under the auspices of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

Among the speakers from the United States are Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association; J. B. Brebner, Professor of History, Columbia University; and R. M. MacIver, Department of Sociology, Columbia University. The British point of view will be presented by Capt. Tracey Philip, late of the British Foreign Office, and Richard S. Lambert, former editor of The Listener.

Union Officials Held After Chicago Raid

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Four union officials were held for investigation today following police raids on the headquarters of the Miscellaneous Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union.

The raids were the first in a campaign which Capt. John Howe of the Police Commissioner's staff hailed as "the beginning of the end of racket-ridden unions."

Those arrested yesterday were Business Agents James Blankely and John Lardino, and Secretary Michael Lee of the Miscellaneous Union, and J. Levirt Kelly, head of the Waiters, Bartenders and Cooks Union, a Negro unit of the organization.

The four were held without charge. Meanwhile, investigators studied numerous union records seized during the raids for light on the organizations' activities.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney met last week with a group of civic leaders to discuss methods of preventing racketeers and gangsters from influencing or controlling unions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific Editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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General Classified

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(Continued)

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

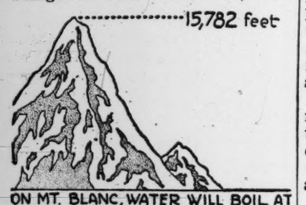
"Right this way! Step in closer —don't block the sidewalk!"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Cooking Takes Longer on Some Days Than on Others?

If you cook regularly, you may have noted that on some days water boils away more rapidly than on others. And if you are unusually observing, you may have noted that on the days when the water boiled with very little provocation, it takes longer to finish cooking boiled foods.

Once water has been brought to a full boil, it cannot be made any hotter merely by applying more heat. The temperature of boiling water is commonly thought of as being 212° Fahrenheit. This, however, is only true at sea level with the barometer at about 30 inches.



The temperature at which water boils varies with the barometer reading. If the barometer drops, the temperature at which water will boil will drop with it. For example, with the barometer at 29 inches, water boils at a little over 210° and disappears into steam 3% faster than when the barometer is an inch higher.

In general, water will boil away faster and boiled foods will cook more slowly on a warm, stormy day than on a day that is clear and cool. That is because unsettled weather commonly involves a low-pressure area and a lowered barometer, causing a lowered boiling point and a lowered cooking efficiency. The converse is true regarding clear, cool weather and its accompanying high-pressure area.

There is another element which affects cooking—the altitude above sea level. The greater the altitude, the lower the barometer reading. The temperature at which water boils also decreases, the drop being about one degree for each 560 feet of ascent. On high mountains this drop in the boiling point must be taken definitely into consideration in cooking, especially when the low pressure due to altitude is still further depressed by unsettled weather.

At La Paz, for example, on the Bolivian plateau, the altitude is 12,000 feet above sea level and the boiling point of water is about 192 degrees. Eggs take much longer to become even "soft boiled" at La Paz than at sea level, and it is almost impossible to cook boiled potatoes there in an open saucepan, because the temperature of the water is not sufficiently high to do the job.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the LORD *hath dealt bountifully with thee.*—Ps. 116:7.

In Lighter Vein

Curious

Accused: "My counsel has not arrived, so I plead for adjournment."

Judge: "What do you think counsel could say in your favor when you were caught in the act?"

Accused: "That is just what I am curious to know."—L'Illustre, Lausanne.

Heavy Debts

Two Negroes were talking about finances. "Boy," said one, "what would you do if'n you had all de money in de world right now?"

"Well, suh," replied the other, "I reckon I'd pay it on my debts—fur as it would go."—Pasadena Post.

Roses?

To an amateur gardener, ruses usually give a certain amount of trouble, but they are well worth it.—Weekly Paper.

Especially if they enable him to dodge mowing the lawn in hot weather.—London Humorist.

Daily Anecdote

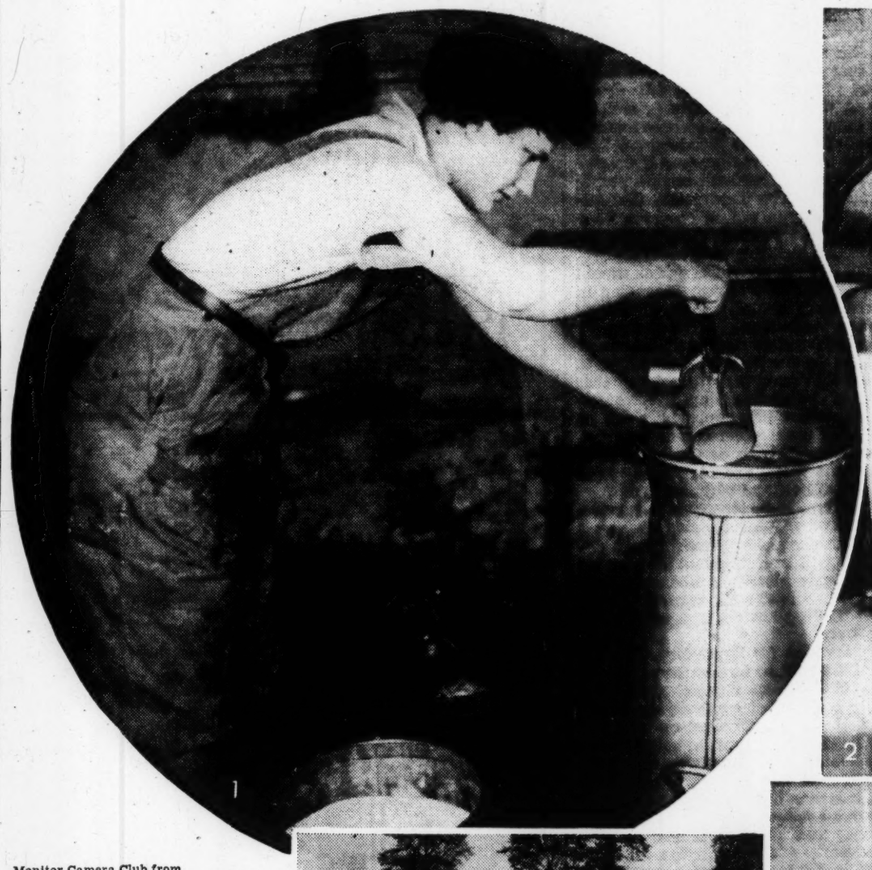
Franklin's Preference

The city fathers of Franklin, Massachusetts, wrote to Benjamin Franklin: "We have named our town after you, and we should like a donation of a sum of money from you in order that we may put a bell in the church steeple."

Replied Franklin: "I am very much honored, very glad indeed to send you a sum of money, only don't buy a bell with it. Buy a public library, because I have always preferred sense to sound."

They bought the books.

British Women Take Over for the Duration



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

These interesting shots reveal how England's feminine population has responded to the national emergency. (1) "Doing her stuff" at milking time on a farm in Portbury, Somerset. (2) A woman bus conductor. (3) City cousins doing their bit to help solve the labor shortage. (4) A Bristol woman takes over her husband's job as barber. She comments: "I started on my husband's hair first, then shaved him for practice—it was great fun!"

Where Would You Find—

1. A baseball team known as the "Dodgers"?
2. The Tyrol?
3. The Bear State?
4. The Liverpool - Birkenhead Tunnel?
5. The largest city in Washington?
6. Cape Town?
7. The Ohio River.
8. A frijole?
9. Morro Castle?
10. Benjamin Franklin Parkway?

(Answers appear on this page)

Plane Progress

Fifty thousand airplanes, which the United States is called on to produce for defense, are about 2,000 more than this country has built in all the years since the Wright brothers' experiments.

Daily Quotation

I LOOK on that man as happy, who, when there is question of success, looks into his work for a reply.—EMERSON.

Brevities

Detroit News: A wall timepiece of new design calls out the exact hour when you press a button. It removes the last of the drudgery from clock-watching.

Chicago Tribune: The little boy who cried because he dug a hole and couldn't bring it into the house has grown into the man who appeals to the government for the right of free speech so he can advocate the overthrow of government.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Such a Little Thing'

Collingswood, N. J.

Mrs. B., an elderly lady who lives in a cottage at the end of town, derives much pleasure from a custom which she has clung to for many years: that of preparing, daily, during the hot summer weather, pitchers of cold lemonade for anyone who might chance to call at her door and be in need of a bit of refreshment. During the time that she has dispensed cooling drinks to wayfarers, people from all walks of life have paused for a few minutes on her shady, comfortable porch and she has given them not only a refreshing drink but encouragement and a kind thought to carry on their way.

Her friends and neighbors often ask why she continues to make the customary pitcher of lemonade early each morning during the summer for people, many of whom she never sees again, and her answer is always the same—"It's such a little thing to be kind."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

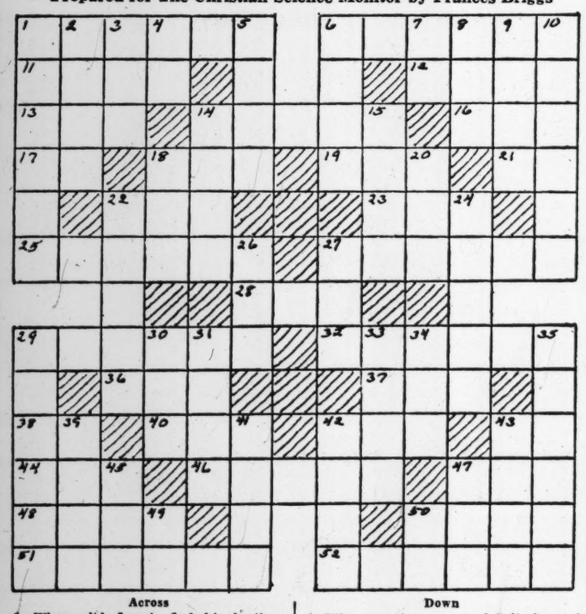
1. The Brooklyn Nationals.
2. A mountainous district formerly in western Austria, now chiefly in Italy.
3. Arkansas.
4. A vehicular tunnel under the Mersey River, connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead, England; opened by the King in 1934, it is bored through solid rock.
5. Seattle, with a population of 365,583 (1930).
6. The capital of Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.
7. Its source is the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and it empties into the Mississippi River; 981 miles long.
8. A bean, used as food, by Hispano-American people.
9. The old fortress, built in 1587, by Phillip II of Spain, is in Havana, Cuba; tower built in 1844 for a lighthouse.
10. A beautiful one and one-fifth mile boulevard in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; often compared with the Champs Elysées in Paris.

Minor Roles

The strength of a church or any organization lies with the fidelity and loyalty of those who play the so-called minor roles.—Dr. John Curry Walker.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where did Joseph find his brethren (Gen. 37:17)?
6—Who is wife of Brutus in "Julius Caesar"?
11—What is name of an island group northwest of Timor, Neth. E. Indies?
12—What was Sackerson, of Shakespeare's time?
13—What is the opposite of "yea"?
14—Who wrote of Odysseus?
16—There is some dispute over priority of chicken or what?
17—What small word made a great Kipling poem?
18—In Norway, what shines at midnight in summer?
19—What is sesame?
21—What is a bird of Hawaii?
22—What is a light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse?
23—What command is obeyed by oxen?
25—Where is Belgravia?
27—Who wrote libretto for opera "The King's Henchman"?
28—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
29—Thor was armed with what magic thing?
32—Who was author of "The Gentle Shepherd"?
36—Would you don, row, or eat gnocchetti?
37—What poet was adopted by a John Allan?
38—Symbol for magnesium is what?
40—What is a cush-cush?
42—How many occupations should one have to lead a tranquil life?
43—Where is Dartmouth College (abbr.)?
44—What do you have when sitting but not when standing?
46—The Cotswolds are what?
47—Del —— is a city of Texas.
48—What place was source of water for Solomon's gardens?
50—Horses are used in what game?
51—What was constructed at Delhi for Shah Jahan?
52—In mythology, there were three what?

Down

1—Who was given name of Belteshazzar?
2—Who was first Christian king of Norway?
3—What is a teetotum?
4—Hour (abbr.).
5—What is the time when the sun is on the meridian?
6—Feramorz is what in "Lalla Rookh"?
7—Symbol for rubidium is what?
8—What is mark aimed at in curling?
9—Who is a character in opera "Ernani"?
10—A fleet of vessels is called what?
14—Opera "Ernani" is adapted from drama by whom?
15—What mountain is between lakes of Lucerne and Zug, Switzerland?
18—Who is one of miners in "Girl of the Golden West"?
20—Who is a character in the opera "Snegourotchka"?
22—What do you call one of a fabled race of diminutive beings?
24—Who is a character in opera "Louise"?
26—Where is Eidsvold (abbr.)?
27—To make defective.
29—Horatio is a friend to whom in Shakespeare's play?
30—Wagner was born in what month?
31—What is a settlement of northwestern Greenland?
33—What animals did King Solomon import?
34—Heap of hay is what?
35—Who are subject to Houyhnhnms in "Gulliver's Travels"?
39—The Gittites came from what place?
41—Who battled the frogs in the "Batrachomyomachy"?
42—What do you associate with Betsy Ross?
43—What is the river of Massenet's "Thais"?
45—Equality as to value is what?
47—What is the bird of "Arabian Nights"?
49—What State is south of Iowa (abbr.)?
50—What is symbol for protoactinium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

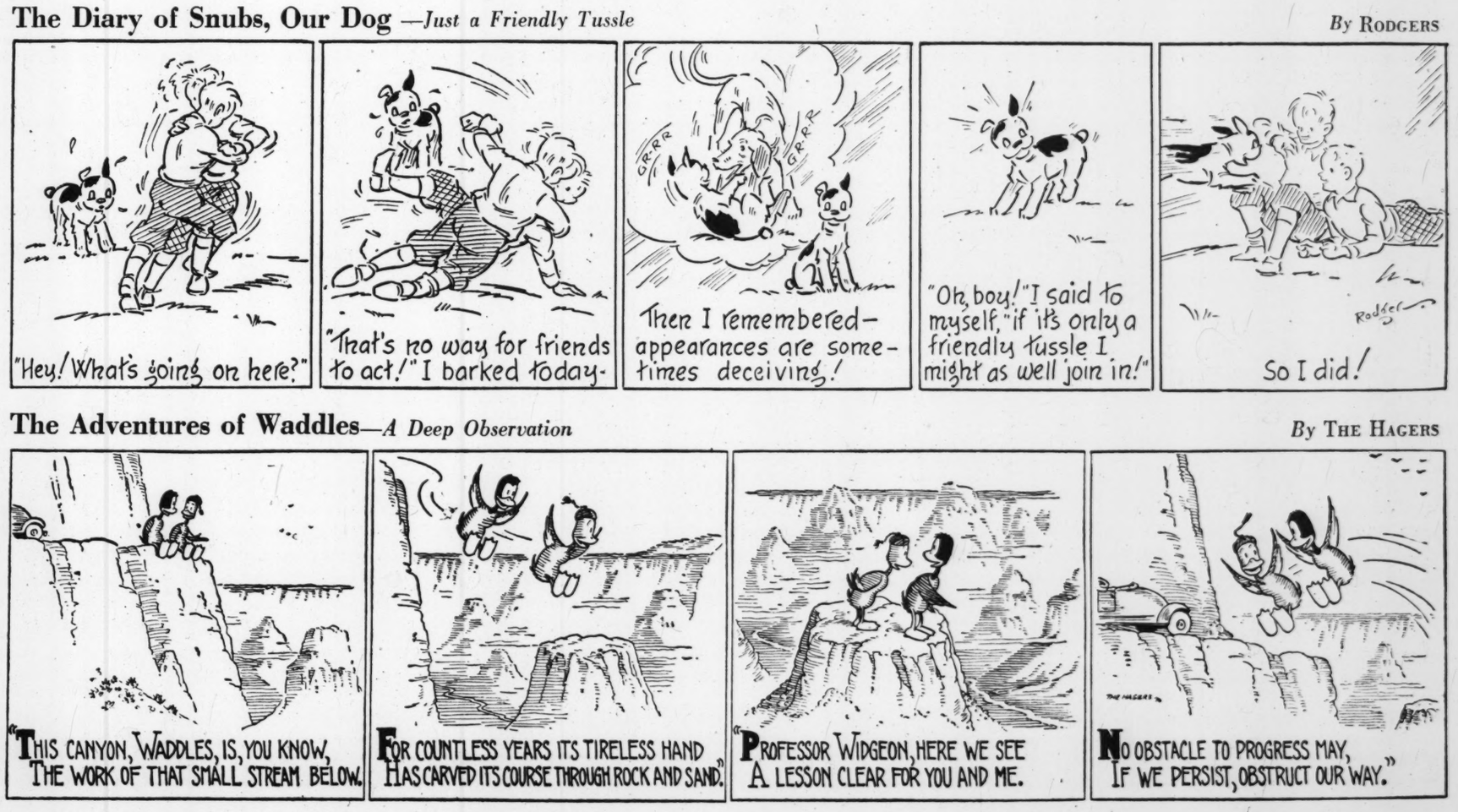
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Apparent*

By LE PELLEY

THE POND LOOKS DARK HERE — WONDER IF THE BOTTOM IS MUD OR SAND.....
THERE'S ONE WAY TO FIND OUT !
SPER-LASH
WHAT IS IT, TUBBY... MUD OR SAND ?
WELL — IT ISN'T SAND !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Just a Friendly Tussle*

By RODGERS


"Hey! What's going on here?"
"That's no way for friends to act!" I barked today-
GRRR
GRRR
Then I remembered— appearances are sometimes deceiving!
"Oh, boy!" I said to myself, "if it's only a friendly tussle I might as well join in!"
So I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Deep Observation*

By THE HAGERS

THIS CANYON, WADDLES, IS, YOU KNOW, THE WORK OF THAT SMALL STREAM BELOW.
FOR COUNTLESS YEARS ITS TIRELESS HAND HAS CARVED ITS COURSE THROUGH ROCK AND SAND."
"PROFESSOR WIDGEON, HERE WE SEE A LESSON CLEAR FOR YOU AND ME.
NO OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS MAY, IF WE PERSIST, OBSTRUCT OUR WAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Draft Is Not Dictatorship

Admittedly conscription means a wide break from a long tradition in the United States. Everyone would like to adhere to the volunteer system if by it an adequate army could be raised quickly enough and fairly enough to insure the country's defense.

But the need for preparation and training is more urgent than many seem to suppose, and the bugaboos which keep the Nation from turning instantly to conscription involve much exaggeration. The respected Senator George W. Norris uses a familiar argument in asserting that "compulsory military training in time of peace cannot long prevail without leading that government into the realm of dictatorship."

The fact that the armies of dictators are raised by conscription does not prove that this is the essence of dictatorship. The military reserves of the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland for generations have been trained under a system by which every able-bodied man expected, if called, to give his year of service to the State. The difference is in what one serves and in the maintenance of democratic authority over the Army through genuine elections. A trained force of 1,000,000 men is not apt to inculcate a military mentality into the more than 130,000,000 Americans.

Many of the opponents of the draft say they would concede its necessity in time of war; they object to what they call peacetime conscription. Any statesman who considers the present a time of international peace has remarkable powers of detachment from the world. The absence of any declaration of war does not mean that dictators are not already warring against all that the United States stands for. In these days of undeclared wars and swift, mechanized attacks, the Nation that waits until fighting has begun before it starts to draw and train reserves is gambling with its security.

For approximately a century Americans were well insulated from wars, with a 7,000-mile ocean on the west and a friendly British Navy between them and continental Europe. Now they have taken stewardship of a hemisphere, and if Britain should be even momentarily overborne, the forces of aggression could converge on American interests from both Europe and the Orient. The United States Navy is a strong first line of defense, but it must be supported with land forces that can be rapidly mobilized.

Every right-minded person hopes that the end of the present wars will bring about some organization of peace in the world which will assure against aggression and establish a machinery of international justice. The accomplishment of this is a long task, and meanwhile the United States will need an organization of defense which imposes service and training as an obligation of citizenship.

A Film About Beethoven?

Paul Muni has been reprieved! The actor who leaped to film fame in the title gangster role of "Scarface," in 1932, has long since risen from the rackets. But there was talk recently that Warners were casting Mr. Muni as the gangster in "High Sierra."

Subsequent word that Humphrey Bogart is playing the part leaves Mr. Muni free—free, we hope, to play his long-sought role of Beethoven. Although Mr. Muni is reported to have made his customary careful study for the role, his studio's silence concerning a film biography of the German composer suggests that the picture may not be made just now.

Surely this is a signally opportune moment for a Beethoven film. It would give Mr. Muni opportunity to add to his gallery of extraordinary portrayals—Pasteur, Zola, Juarez. At a time when prejudices are simmering, it would remind the world that music can be timeless, boundary-less — and German. It could be the finest musical film yet made.

The Warner Brothers have shown daring, resource, and a shrewd sense of news value in striking with their plots while the iron of public interest was hot. Now they have a greater opportunity than ever before. An opportunity to transcend, with music itself, the barriers of prejudice and hatred. An opportunity to attest a recognition that today's crime cannot obliterate the cultural heritage from yesterday.

Like Germany itself, Hollywood and Mr. Muni can give us a Beethoven as well as a Scarface!

This Week's Appreciation:

To Senator Carl Hatch and Attorney General Robert Jackson, both Democrats, for their courage in denouncing the raising of campaign funds through the Democratic Book of 1940. They have pointed out that purchasers of the book will violate the Hatch Act and the New Mexico Senator added that his party should not encourage violations but should drop the whole project. We trust Republican leaders will be equally courageous in rejecting the legal technicality put forward by the counsel of the Republican National Committee which would permit evasion of the law limiting contributions. The American people want the Hatch Act obeyed in spirit as well as in letter.

Fewer Pupils, Higher Costs

The prospect of having between 4,000 and 6,000 fewer pupils in the Boston Public Schools this winter adds weight to the demands for a comprehensive reorganization of school districts. Many feel redistricting would strike at a major cause of high school costs. The need for reduction is shown by the fact that while school enrollment has already dropped about one-tenth since the peak of 1934, school appropriations, constituting the largest single item in the tax rate, remain within 3 per cent of the 1937 peak.

Some authorities think redistricting would increase efficiency. Districts now range in size from 700 to 1,700 pupils. The continuing population shifts within the city set forth in the City Planning Board's current study, "The People of Boston," suggest the value of a long-range program.

Redistricting was urged by a special school survey committee in 1916; by another in 1928; by a Finance Commission report in 1930; by the Board of Superintendents in 1938; and now by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce. Nevertheless, no definite plan has ever been developed, and few districts have been merged. The avowed policy is to combine only as certain officials retire.

A detailed study of the situation by an expert group might develop a specific plan. This could serve as a chart to show both taxpayers and school officials where we are going.

No Scrap for the Scrappers

Several prominent steel men recently have expressed concern over the possible development in the United States of a shortage of scrap iron and steel—material essential to the enlarged national defense program. Although steel mills are operating at close to capacity, the American supply of scrap is being depleted by exports to warring nations abroad, so that the price of scrap is at a new peak.

While President Roosevelt recently placed exports of "No. 1 heavy melting scrap" under the licensing system set up in the May Act, steel men say this has not reduced the exports appreciably, for only about 20 per cent of the quantities shipped to other countries has been the No. 1 grade. In practice, even the No. 1 type of metal may be exported without a license, they claim, by mixing it with a moderate amount of No. 2 scrap. Steel men, therefore, urge the extension of the licensing system to all grades of scrap as a measure of conservation.

Such a move by the President would be in accord with the objectives of the May Act, which are to prevent the loss, by export, of supplies needed by the military and naval forces. It would, however, require careful and courageous diplomacy because of its effects on other nations. If licenses were granted to all comers, there would be no conservation. If to none, Great Britain and the British Empire would be cut off as effectively as the aggressor nations from a vital source of supply, working a hardship on the last great independent democracy outside the Western Hemisphere.

Sooner or later, it would seem, the United States has got to recognize and establish a distinction between aggressors and their victims. The launching of war must be branded as a kind of international crime. A moral embargo was placed some time ago on export of airplanes, airplane parts, and aviation gasoline to countries engaging in the bombing of civilian populations. This basis of distinction proves rather fuzzy and does not flatly state the issue of aggression. The delay in facing up to that question has contributed to a situation in which the United States now could place a scrap iron embargo on the plain basis of national interest —and may have to do so.

Our Readers Say—

Democratic Education Needed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many observers are appalled at the indifference of young people to the fate of democracy in these United States as well as at the general unawareness of moral values in our struggle with the dictatorships. This indifference can be overcome only if we give it our attention and embark on the proper course of action. The three points that follow are essentials in such a program. They are such that we can employ them with entire self-respect, and they will work!

(1) Education. Every young person should be given not only a thorough grounding in American history but also an awareness of the positive implications of the democratic way of life. Recent courses in "democracy" have tended to emphasize its problems to that extent that many have concluded that democracy is not worth saying. Fascism emphasizes a positive program, which can be met only by a positive democratic program. Democracy, not Naziism or Communism, is the hope of the world, and our young people must be shown how and why that is so.

(2) Challenge. If democracy is to survive, the years ahead will involve struggle, sacrifice, and even danger. Far from being a depressant this will be a stimulant if presented to young people clearly, deliberately, and frankly. Every educator has experienced the truth that youth responds to a call for its utmost power.

(3) Opportunity for Expression. No loyalty is real that gets no farther than the talking stage. Most of our citizens never have consciously contributed anything to our democracy and consequently feel no responsibility for it. The young must be called on for an active contribution. This is an important positive value in the proposed conscription program. It is only to be hoped that Congress will go beyond military training and include labor service from rich and poor along constructive avenues of the country's need. Such a program might well become a permanent part of the nation's life.

Lenox, Mass. WALTER HOUSTON CLARK

How Large an Army?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Conscription is used to compel men to do something that could be done in a better way if Government was administered in a manner that people would be anxious and glad to help in peace time or in war time.

Warfare has now become, not so much a matter of brawn and muscle, but a highly mechanized science, that requires more defensive measures than offensive, and depends largely upon a navy and an air force. As long as America is at peace, what is the necessity of a large standing army? To know that a large army is drilling each day causes many people to be apprehensive and that very fear often induces the war they wish to avoid.

Oakland, Calif. E. H. BECKWITH

Presidential Candidates

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am just beginning to realize my responsibility in helping to elect the President of these United States. I shall probably not know for whom I shall cast my vote until election day. I believe it is necessary to form an unbiased opinion about both Presidential candidates. I want to formulate in my own thought a standard including certain qualities that are necessary for the President of the United States to have in order to properly conduct his affairs as chief executive—and then vote for the one who nearest meets this standard. MRS. GERTRUDE M. HOUGHTON

Las Vegas, Nev.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

They May Change His Mind

On Letter Writing and Aggressive Militarism

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A very interesting item on the editorial page of your highly esteemed paper arrested the attention, namely, "On Letter Writing."

How true this is may be attested to in my personal experience. My father passed on during my eighth year. Mother preceded him by a few months. A maternal aunt took their place in our rearing and often told us how father came into Switzerland from Saxony, Germany. It was in 1870, when Bismarck held the mailed fist under which the present Reich came into existence.

The Prussians were then regarded as the most aggressive militarists on the face of the globe. The peace- and art-loving Saxons did not enjoy the amalgamation. My father, who had radical tendencies, took up the pen and started a moral revolution in a large rank of thinkers. This stand put a price on his head and he fled to Switzerland. As possessions he had only the clothes on his back. He hoped to continue his battle there, but found too much against him. I heard a former President of Switzerland refer to him as a "mental giant." He predicted that aggressive militarism, if not eradicated from human affairs, would eventually set the world on fire.

During my sixteenth year we migrated to America. About ten years later I visited Switzerland for the first time. It was not until then that I obtained accurate history regarding conditions in Germany at the time my father fled. The aunt who reared us put a box of letters into my hands to read. They comprised a correspondence between my father and his family and collaborators. I always loved literature, and these letters were choice. I wish I had them now, to prove how much was foreseen, and has become history.

Nothing the imagination could conjure up could reach up to the facts these letters brought to light. How my father must have agonized over some of them and especially as he was not in a position to help.

These days, when so-called "aggressive militarism" is roaming at large over an unsuspecting world, hungry and eager to devour whatever is not of its own nature, my mind harkens back to those letters and nothing which happens is really surprising. Some clean and clear minded Saxons foresaw and foretold it. Where are they now? Can it be possible that the peace- and art-loving Saxons have become Prussianized?

"Aggressive militarism" has nothing more to hide and it is now the work of the alert minded and sane to put it where it can never rear its head or fangs again. The human sacrifice it calls for is tremendous but has any good ever come to earth without sacrifice? And the greater the wrong which has to go the greater the sacrifice. It could not have grown to this extent if we had been even 50 per cent awake and alert. Prophets foresaw it and foretold it, yet we slept on. Awake America! (MRS.) EMMA M. SMALL

East Orange, N. J.

"Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To those crying for peace may I say their pleas bear the stamp of Nazi approval —that in itself should cause them to meditate. I am personally acquainted here with two people who have told me it is better not to fight, just give in and have peace as quickly as possible. Their suggestion does not have the ring of sincerity for both were loud in praise of Nazi Germany until war broke out, when it no longer became safe to eulogize that government. Today they content themselves with spreading defeatist propaganda, undermining a country's will to resist aggression. Let us recognize all such insidious or wishful speeches as tools in the hands of a ruthless tyrant, putting in their stead positive declarations—not doubting nor holding back from the contest before us. HOWARD WILHELM

Interlaken, Switz.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Fine Art of Choosing Men

By Erwin D. Canham

In his new book "The American Presidency," Harold J. Laski reviews the qualities called for by that high office and finds that a President most needs "the power to handle men, ability almost intuitively to recognize the efficient human instrument for his purpose."

Professor Laski goes on to assert that President Roosevelt has possessed the faculty. There his admiration for Mr. Roosevelt somewhat belies his research. For the present President has had his difficulties. In fact, it may be that one of history's most severe charges against Mr. Roosevelt will concern the colleagues he gathered around him.

President Roosevelt's greatest flaw in the handling of men is his unwillingness to hurt their feelings. He has put up with incompetence with a patience that has been inexcusable. He will endure almost anything in a colleague so long as that individual has one quality: loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt himself. By the same token, he will choose officials not because of their ability in a certain line but on the sole question of prospective loyalty to him. Within his own family, the President has tolerated all sorts of mistakes, political, personal, economic, because of his highly developed sense of family loyalty.

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The whole subject is brought to mind because of the Administration's unhappy experiences last week with a diplomatic appointee. Those who say that President Roosevelt's foreign policy has been perfectly all right should stop and think a moment about some of his diplomatic appointments. Of course, American diplomatists have been pretty bad for a long time, under Republican and Democratic Presidents alike.

To Mr. Roosevelt's credit it must be said that he has promoted far more career diplomats than any of his predecessors. Some unkind critics say this is because there just aren't enough available millionaires in the Democratic Party. Rather, it is probably because Mr. Roosevelt really knows better than to nominate absurd incompetents in times like these, but on occasion—where a career diplomat simply couldn't afford to pay the expenses of a big embassy—he has to choose millionaires. Congress has been at fault for not paying adequate diplomatic expenses, but the Administration might have stirred public opinion on the long-standing issue.

It has been these money appointments which have got President Roosevelt into most trouble. The Ambassador who has now been recalled because of the extremely indiscreet interview he gave in London last week was a Wisconsin real estate man. The Ambassador to Paris whose pronouncements on events there have been pretty strange in recent weeks was a wealthy Philadelphia amateur in diplomacy—a man who has been consistently erratic in the last twenty years, and whose reports must have been precisely like the little girl with the little curl right in the middle of her forehead. Nor should we overlook the young man who is now running for the Governorship of New Jersey and once briefly was Minister to Ottawa.

* * *

In the domestic field, there were no jobs which required a millionaire to pay his own expenses. Yet this Administration had one Cabinet officer who was nearly totally incapacitated for four years; another who was long at loggerheads with his chief assistant and with the President himself; another whose relations with her principal associates in the nation have been strained from the beginning; two Secretaries of the Treasury who admitted their almost total ignorance of finance but who were undeniably loyal to the President. The Chief Executive personally has been surrounded by a series of intimate advisers who shaped some or most of his policies each for a time and then went into violent or discreet opposition: the Moleys, Achesons, Douglases, Johnsons, Baruchs. In lesser posts were the Warburgs, Peeks, Warrens, Pearsons, Sprague, Richbergs. And there have been scores of grotesque personal appointments which are more kindly left anonymous, ranging from the diplomatic corps and State Department to highly important technical posts.

There have, of course, been other Roosevelt appointments which were magnificent. And there has been no Teapot Dome scandal among these men around the President, although there have been certain confusions and inefficiencies which were almost as scandalous. The White House executive office staff has been superlatively good, because there loyalty has been the key quality.

It is not easy, this job of picking men—and women. Yet it's a quality even more desirable, for Presidential aspirants, but less sought after, than a log cabin birthplace.

The Wide Horizon

Clarification of India's Problem Needed

By E. C. Cotes

LONDON

The view that seems to be widely held, particularly in the United States, that Britain, until the extreme emergency of war forced its hand, refused arbitrarily to give independence to India, rests upon incomplete recognition of the difficulties of a highly complex situation.

It is true that, as recently as last spring, all parties in both Houses of Parliament, probably for the first time in history, agreed with the Government in a policy which refuses the Indian National Congress demand for independence as put forward by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and his friends.

But this decision was not because of any desire either to postpone or to withhold self-determination from India. It was solely because, in the British view, there were the very gravest objections to acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's plan.

These objections were both moral and material. On the moral side it is held that there would have been involved nothing less than breach of long-standing British engagements to protect minority and other Indian interests. On the material side it was recognized that the British attitude might mean that recurrence of "civil disobedience" amounting to little less than civil war might have to be faced in India. But this was regarded as less grave than the chaos that might have been expected to result if the Congress had been given control of the destinies of India without previous accord being reached between it and now dissident groups. The chief of these dissidents were those Moslems who are represented by the Indian Moslem League, a nation-wide organization in close sympathy with the entire non-Indian world of Islam. Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, has made unceasing efforts to promote Congress-League accord.

It is felt that such an accord was, and still is, essential if self-government is not to end in India's return to an anarchy from which British overlordship rescued it two centuries ago.

* * *

Long familiar threats from the Princes, the Moslem and even some Hindu leaders of forcible resistance to Congress hegemony, have made this clear.

Even so whole-hearted an advocate for political concessions to Congress as Mr. Edward Thompson agrees that Britain could not leave India to itself so long as the predominantly Moslem province of Punjab continues as at present to be overwhelmingly powerful in fighting strength.

"It would be impossible," Mr. Thompson writes, in the London Fortnightly magazine, "to leave India with one heavily armed province and so many that are hardly armed at all."

This is a consideration which clearly cannot be dismissed as unimportant, especially at a time like the present when totalitarian aggression has become world-wide and when what has happened to the neighboring Chinese Empire might only too easily befall India.

* * *

Another difficulty is that democratic rule is a system new to the Orient where personal leadership has always in the past prevailed. There are many potential Cromwells and Stalins, especially in the Indian army and in the Princely States, a fact which has to be taken into account in launching an arrangement which could only gradually dispense with the protection which the strong arm of Britain has hitherto afforded it.

The Moslem League has been demanding the breaking up into separate Moslem and Hindu states of that unified Indian nationhood which has been an essentially British creation. Lord Zetland, former British Secretary of State for India, described this demand as "not far short of a counsel of despair."

The present constitutional plan offered by the British Government harks back to a suggestion put forward by Lord Zetland himself in a statement to Parliament. The proposal was originally made by the Liberal Federation of India, a body representing much enlightened Indian opinion. It was to bring together a small conference representative of the several Indian parties, communities and interests to sketch out a new constitution. It was supported by the British Labor Party.

Proceeding from this plan, the Government has now turned over the whole problem of adjusting the political differences in India to the Indians themselves.

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